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— G.W.C. Fuermann —

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Planters Guide and Descriptive Price List

Pioneer Nursery Co.

New Ulm,

Minn.

WM PFAENDER, Jr., Sec'y-Treas.



EMERALD PLUM. See Page 8

Good Stock at Right Prices

Our Motto: Hardy Trees and Plants for the Northwest.

Pioneer Nursery Co.

New Ulm, Minn.

South Dakota



SOUTH DAKOTA
See Page 15

Perfect. This is more hardy and transplants better than any other variety we have tried on our grounds, and will not winter kill if not covered with straw. A good large berry, very productive and of excellent quality.

Direct From Grower to Planter

Introductory

We take pleasure in presenting this "Planter's Guide," which has been prepared with great care, and is so arranged that you are enabled to find what you want under the respective heading. It will be found a very interesting study for the lover of plant life.

What We Are Doing

All the stock enumerated in this price list, in all its departments, is propagated in the most up-to-date methods, and grown by us right here on the grounds of the Pioneer Nursery Co. We make it a point to always grow a good supply of the stock recommended by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, as these varieties are considered to be the best for general planting in the Northwest. (Folder of Minn. Hort. Society will be mailed free to any address, by us.)

Hardiness

We are constantly experimenting with and testing everything in the line of fruit-bearing and ornamental trees and plants, and do not feel justified in sending out or recommending anything that is not adapted to our climatic conditions. You have the benefit of our experiments and tests.

Watering and Planting

We are giving directions for planting under the different headings, but want to add a few words about watering trees and plants. Cold or warm, well, spring or rain water may be used. If necessary to water trees, give them **plenty**. One good watering is better than to give a little every day. Water enough to soak the soil two or three feet deep, then next day use hoe or rake and keep the soil stirred, and you will find moisture under this loose soil for a long time. One or two good soakings like this, and the ground kept in a pulverized condition, even after every rain, will be sufficient for the whole season. Watch the results. When planting, make good large holes for the trees; spread out roots, filling in good moist soil, and tramp down well while filling up; see that there are no hollow spaces between the roots. If soil is dry, water before finishing up; then when water is soaked in well, finish with loose soil. Use no manure, only as a top dressing in second year, and then work into the soil.

Pruning

Before setting trees, remove broken roots and cut bruised roots to a smooth surface, up to the sound wood. About one-third to one-half of the previous season's growth on all branches, except the leader, should be cut off. This will make a well-balanced tree in root and top. This holds good with all fruit, ornamental or street trees. Keep your fruit trees branched as low as possible. All shrubbery, roses, and berry-bearing plants should be cut off to within a foot of the ground before transplanting. They will make better plants if this is done.

Shipping and Packing

Customers will please state the manner in which they wish their goods to be sent—whether by express or freight. When no directions are given we will use our best judgment in the interest of the customer. Be sure and give address fully, including R. F. D. If your express office is different from your postoffice, give both. Money may be sent at our risk by postoffice or express money order, registered letter or bank draft. Stamps will be taken for small amounts.

We make no charge for packing and pack trees and plants according to the most up-to-date methods. You will receive goods in good condition if you look for them after you have received our notice that they have been shipped, which notice is always sent out on day of shipment.

When stock is received and you cannot plant at once, unpack and heel in, in moist soil, covering roots well and compact. Do not put trees away in a place where they may be forgotten.

NEW NATIVE GRAPES

By

Wm. PFAENDER, Jr., Secretary of the
Pioneer Nursery Co.,
NEW ULM, MINN.

Read at the Meeting of the South Dakota Horticultural Society Held at Watertown S. D., Jan. 17, 1917.

The native plants and vines of the Northwest are so well known, that it is not often anything really new, not known to botanists, is found. The title of my paper suggests that you will be told of some entirely new native grapes.

As the Grapes which I am about to describe were new to several grape specialists, it may be interesting to some of you to know about them.

The three different plants, bearing white and red grapes, found by the writer near New Ulm, Minn., are varieties of the "Vitis Vulpina" group, known as "Frost Grape" or "Riverside Grape".

These were however not the first ones found in the Minnesota valley. The first one known of these wild White Grapes, of which we have any record, was discovered by a Mr. Louis Suelter of Carver, in Carver Co., Minnesota, about 1875.

This being a very sweet and early maturing grape, it was used by Mr. Suelter in making crosses with the Concord, for the purpose of producing a grape that would ripen its fruit earlier than the Concord, and that would be more hardy than the Concord. As a result of these crosses Mr. Suelter produced four hardy black grapes, known as "Suelters Minnesota Hybrids" which he named Beta, Dakota, Suelter and Monitor. A full description of these grapes was published in a Minneapolis paper on Oct. 18, 1884.

In giving an account of these grapes, Mr. Suelter states that with these hardy Hybrids, the grape belt of the United States will have been extended several hundred miles farther north.

The white native grape with which these crosses were made is mentioned in

"Foundation of American Grape Culture" by Prof. T. V. Munson on page 96. The above named crosses are also mentioned under these names on page 97 and page 217 of the same work.

The best and most promising of these native white grapes was found by the writer near New Ulm, Minn., some six years ago. This being of good quality and larger in cluster and berry than the others, was propagated in limited numbers, and is now growing on many experiment stations and private grounds.

As it was found on the property of a Mr. Roberts, it was named "Roberts Wild White Grape". The other two are of no particular value, one being of a greenish color when ripe, and the other is quite red, more so than the Deleware but is a small grape and not a good bearer.

The value of this Roberts Wild White Grape is mainly in the fact that it can be used as a foundation in experiments, to develop new white or red varieties, by hybridizing with the white or red standard varieties in order to produce more hardy varieties in these colors, than those we now have. With these new natives and others to follow we may well look forward to great improvements in the list of grapes.

The writer has great confidence in the future grape culture of this Great Northwest and cannot express his views any better on this point, than by quoting Prof. T. V. Munson, a grape specialist, when he says: "There is all the great Northwest region, consisting of Iowa Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Nebraska, parts of Wyoming and Montana, that has superior climate for extra early grapes if they can be obtained hardy enough to endure the winters. It is a region free from mildew and rot. With the right varieties, there is nothing to prevent it from becoming a great grape country, for the material certainly exists, which can be developed into very excellent varieties. All the streams of that territory have growing along their borders abundance of *Vitis Vulpina*, some varieties of which are quite good of themselves, but need enlarging in berry and cluster, an easy accomplishment in the hands of an expert hybridizer.

Notice to Customers

Spring and fall are the nurseryman's busy seasons, and orders for spring planting should be in by April 15th, and not later than May 1st. It is also better to have orders in early before assortments are broken.

Often it is impossible to procure varieties wanted if the orders are delayed until the springtime, and for this reason will book any orders during fall or winter and set stock aside in our cellar ready to be shipped at any time desired.

Parties that want stock to be shipped by express C. O. D. must have one-half of the amount in cash accompanied by their orders, or else make some other satisfactory arrangements for payment of bill.

Warranty

We try to exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants that we ship, true to name, and are prepared to replace, on proper evidence, anything that may prove untrue to name, but we do not give any warranty, expressed or otherwise, or in case of an error on our part, it must be mutually agreed between the customer and ourselves that we shall not be held responsible, at any time, for a greater amount than the original price of the trees.

Claims

Claims for shortages in stock, etc., must be made within ten days after receipt of stock. We like to be notified of any mistakes as early as possible so we can rectify same without any delay.

All our stock is first class and the packing gets special attention. We aim to satisfy every customer and you will find our prices as low as possible for us to make them for first-class stock.

We are now placed in a position to promptly execute orders for any goods mentioned in this catalog, and hope you will give us the opportunity and pleasure of supplying you with anything you may need.

Suggestions to Planters

In a large measure, success with stock depends greatly on the treatment it receives after entering customer's hands. Any unnecessary exposure to the air is harmful; avoid it. As soon as the stock is received it should be "heeled in," in moist, mellow ground, so that the roots come in contact with it and regain their strength. Be sure to take out only a few trees at a time when planting, as an hour's exposure to the hot sun or a dry wind will be a sure death to many trees.

If you receive any trees in a frozen condition, place the package unopened in a cellar or somewhere, away from heat, until frost is thoroughly out, then unpack. Any label wires left on trees should be removed in order to not cut into the branches.

Fall, or Stock For "Heeling In."

For stock received late in fall, all that is necessary to insure success is to get same before freezing weather and bury as follows:

First, choose a nice, dry spot, one where no water will stand in winter and where there is no grass to invite mice. Second, dig a trench big enough to admit one layer of roots below the surface of the ground, and place trees at an inclined angle, say about 45 degrees or more, then widen the trench, use this dirt for throwing among the roots already in position, then place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and keep going on this way until all are heeled in, then give them a good watering. To finish, throw up more soil to the trees until the tips are fully covered, and it is a good idea to bank some earth around the sides to insure complete protection. Great care should be taken to see that there are no hollow spaces among roots when heeled in, as every root which does not come into close contact with the soil will be sure to be killed.

In spring, when you will want to plant the trees, they are on hand for transplanting at the earliest possible moment.

Number of Trees Sufficient For Planting An Acre

Feet	Trees	Feet	Trees
1 by 1.....	43,560	12 by 12.....	302
2 by 2.....	10,890	13 by 13.....	257
3 by 3.....	4,840	14 by 14.....	222
4 by 4.....	2,722	15 by 15.....	193
5 by 5.....	1,742	16 by 16.....	170
6 by 6.....	1,210	17 by 17.....	150
7 by 7.....	888	18 by 18.....	134
8 by 8.....	680	19 by 19.....	120
9 by 9.....	537	20 by 20.....	108
10 by 10.....	435	25 by 25.....	69
11 by 11.....	360	30 by 30.....	48

Planting Distances

	Feet apart
Standard Apples	30
Standard Pears	25
Dwarf Pears	10
Plums, Peaches and Apricots.....	15
Standard Cherries	15
Quinces and Grapes.....	10
Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Pieplant.....	4
Asparagus	3 by 4 to 6

Plants Per Acre

The number of plants or trees required for planting an acre, at any given distance apart, may be easily ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant. This is obtained by multiplying the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants.

Inspection

Our nursery is annually inspected by the State Entomologist as required by law, and we hold his certificate that our stock is free from injurious insects and contagious diseases. A certificate of inspection goes with every shipment.

References

We refer to State Bank, Citizens' State Bank and Brown Co. Bank, all of New Ulm.

PREMIUMS

We add suitable premiums to all fair sized orders, and on orders of \$5.00 or more, customers may select premiums from this list to the amount of 10% of the order. With a \$10.00 order, select premiums to the amount of \$1.00, etc.

HORTICULTURAL INFORMATION BUREAU

We are always ready to give advice on any subject belonging to the realm of horticulture. We have made an intelligent study of horticulture and feel perfectly competent to answer all questions which might come up. All such advice is free.



The Apple is rightly called the "King of all Fruits." Its season extends nearly the entire year. Apple trees should be planted a little deeper than they originally grew in the nursery, and on light soils they should be set deeper than on heavy soils. Plant about 16 by 24 feet. Before planting, prune tops back fully one-third to one-half; cut them back severely, the more the better. Do not cut back the roots; cut only enough to have a new clean surface before planting. This holds good with all trees. Stamp the ground down good and hard around the roots and finish off with loose soil. Incline trees to southwest, with the lowest branches on the south side.

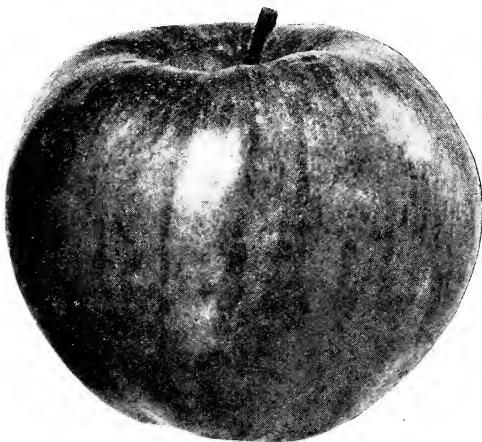
Our Apple trees are grafted on hardy Apple seedlings of our own raising from seeds of our own orchards and those of the immediate vicinity and are the hardiest roots that can be produced. These trees will stand the winters where others may fail. Ask for our pamphlet of "Our Own Rooted Apple Trees."

Prices of Apples and Crabs
3-5 ft., 15c; doz., \$1.50; \$12.00 per 100.

5-6 ft., 20c; doz., \$2.00; \$15.00 per 100.
6-7 ft., 30c; doz., \$3.00; \$22.00 per 100.

Summer Apples

Duchess of Oldenburg—A Russian Apple. The leading summer market variety. Tree very hardy and productive. Fruit large and handsome, fine for eating and cooking. August.



Duchess

eating. Earliest apple. July and August.

Liveland Raspberry—Absolutely the most valuable early apple, succeeds everywhere. Clear waxen white, striped and marbled crimson. Splendid beauty and fine quality, combined with earliness and large size, make it the most popular early summer variety. Tree extremely hardy, healthy, vigorous, long-lived; blooms late and is blight resistant. Bears very young, an ideal filler. No apple of its season one-half so valuable. Excels Transparent; better tree, longer lived; in all regions should be planted commercially, packed in baskets and shipped by the carload. Early apples are great money makers. Origin, Russia.

Yellow Transparent—A choice early sort. Early annual bearer, but blights in some localities. July and August. We do not recommend.

Charlamoff—Hardy as the Duchess. Spreading grower, early and regular bearer. Fruit similar to Duchess, hangs to tree better. August and September.

Wolf River—Largest apple grown, good quality. Only recommended in good locations. November and December.

Tetofsky—Hardy, upright grower. Fruit medium size, striped with red. Choice

Late Fall and Winter Apples

Wealthy—Of best quality, and most popular apple grown in state. Hardy, early bearer. Fruit large, red. October to February.

Peter—Similar in all respects to Wealthy. Keeps a little longer.

Patten Greening—Fruit large, yellow, good eating and cooking. One of the best all-around varieties. October to January and February.

Northwestern Greening—Fruit large, lively green, good. October to April.

Anisim—Tree hardy. Fruit dark red, medium size and of good quality. October to January.

Ben Davis—Has done well in our exposed orchard, top-grafted. Good bearer. Keeps until May.

Hibernal—Our hardiest varie-

ty. Strong, spreading grower. Fruit large. Excellent for cooking. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow)—Medium size, roundish, very handsome, deep crimson, flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. November to January.

Longfield—Fruit medium sized, yellowish with blush, choice for eating and home use. Early, heavy annual bearer. October to January.

University—Fruit large, light green, of good quality and tree productive. October to January.

Malinda—Best winter keeper. Will keep until June in a good cellar. Quality medium, late bearer.

Okabena—Very hardy. Early and prolific bearer. Quality good. September.

Scott's Winter—Upright grower. An annual and good bearer. Medium size and of good quality. A late winter apple. Tender in some locations.

Ask for pamphlet of our "Own Rooted Apple Trees."

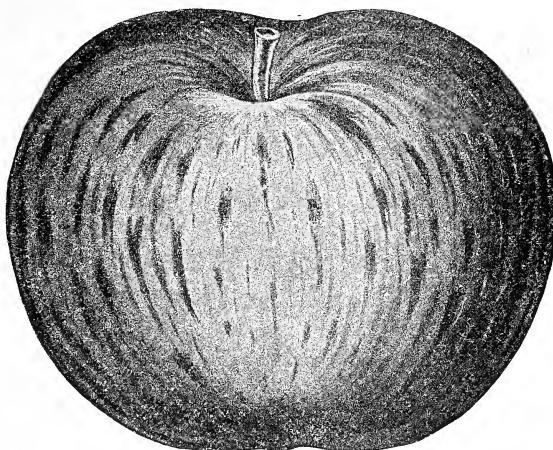
Crab Apples

Prices of Crabs same as Apples

Hyslop—The best known crab. Good, hardy grower. Color deep crimson. October to November.

Minnesota—Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit mottled yellow with blush. Fine flavor for eating and cooking. Keeps up to December.

Virginia—September. Fruit of medium



Wealthy

McMahon—Season October to December. Fruit large, greenish yellow turning to white. Good table apple.

Gideon—October to November. A fine flavored apple for the home orchard. Originated by P. M. Gideon.

Salome—Shape same as Malinda. Color red. An all winter keeper.

Delicious—So much has been said in praise of this variety that we have concluded to put it on our list. We have grown it for several years and have not found that it suffers during winter. It has been grown successfully in central Minnesota, and being of such excellent quality and an all-winter keeper, we recommend to plant it among every collection.

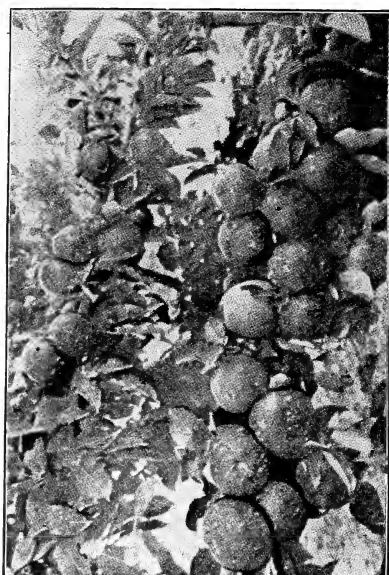
Repka Malenka—Introduced from Russia. One of the hardiest and best fruiters of the Russian apples. Fruit medium size. Keeps all winter.

size. Tree a vigorous grower; fine for canning.

Soulard—Hardy and good sturdy grower, productive. Will keep all winter. Not as large as Whitney. Quince flavor, good.

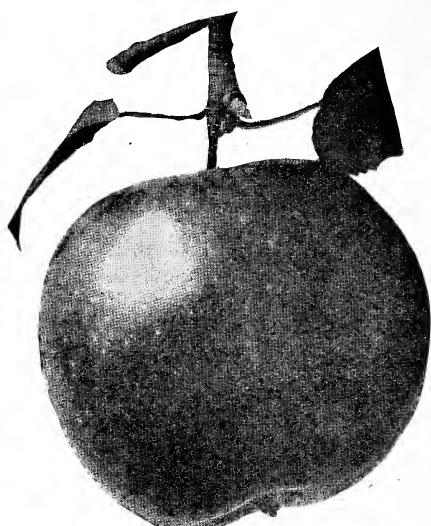
Yellow Siberian—Fruit of little value, but tree is ornamental and used for top-grafting.

Transcendent—September. One of the best all-around crabs; good for jelly making. Blights badly in some localities.



Transcendent

Whitney—Fine, upright, vigorous grower. Very hardy, early, regular and abundant bearer. Probably unsurpassed for eating out of hand. A splendid variety for jelly and canning. Color bright red with yellow.



Whitney Crab

Lyman's Prolific—September. The hardiest of all crabs and does not blight. Fruit more beautiful than Transcendent, and just as good for jelly and canning.

Early Strawberry—Early August, well known. A favorite for small orchards.

Sweet Russet—Hardy, rather slow, spreading grower, early and good bearer. Fruit large, yellow; ripens September. Keeps a month, fine eating crab.

Florence—One of the best crabs. Vigorous and a good yielder. September.

APPLE CIDER AND CIDER VINEGAR

If you have a surplus of apples, make cider and cider vinegar. Cider vinegar is superior to any other vinegar and can be made by anyone.

Ask for our free pamphlets on "Making Cider and Cider Vinegar." We make cider and cider vinegar every season. A sample of our vinegar was requested from Prof. W. G. Brierly of the Minnesota University Farm, who is investigating cider and cider vinegar making on the farm. We have the following report on this sample:

Division of Agricultural Chemistry.

Mr. Wm. Pfaender, Jr.,

Dear Sir:—

The sample of vinegar which you left with our Prof. Brierly a few days ago has been analyzed, with the following results:

Specific Gravity	1.016
Total Solids	2.45%
Ash51%
Acetic Acid	5.10%

The vinegar is therefore well above the standards required by pure food laws, and would be pronounced an excellent quality of vinegar.

Yours very truly, (Signed) R. W. Thatcher,
Chief of the Division.

The University of Minnesota,
Dept. of Agriculture,
University Farm, St. Paul.
December 17, 1915.

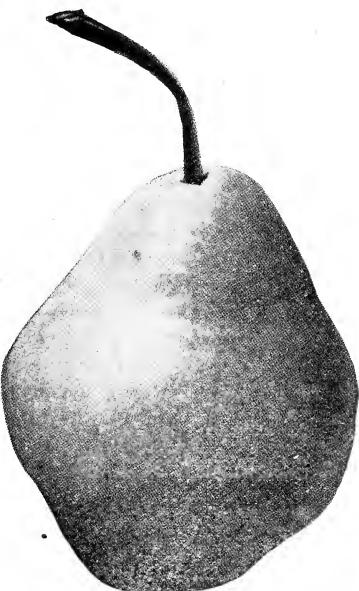
Pears

Pears are still in the experimental stage in Minnesota, and we do not recommend that they should be planted in any great numbers. However, the following varieties are worthy of a trial. We had some fine fruit on Flemish Beauty trees this last season.

Kieffer, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty—5-7 ft., 60c; \$6.00 per doz.

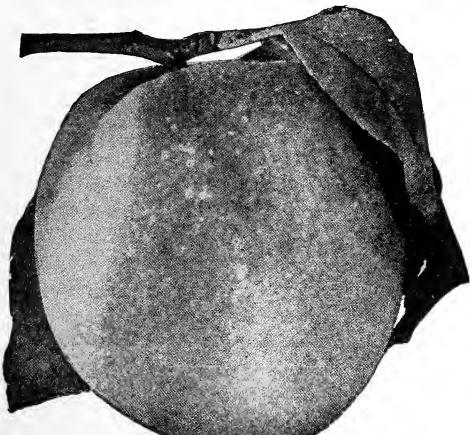
On orders of \$5.00 or more, customers may select premiums to the amount of 10 per cent of the order.

Get your neighbors to send an order.



Flemish Beauty

Peach



Bokhara peach

Bokhara No. 3—A seedling from pits received by the late Prof. J. L. Budd of Iowa State College of Agriculture, from Bokhara in north central Asia. Hardiest variety in Iowa. This is the only Peach tree from which we have had fruit without any winter protection whatever. After a favorable winter will bear fairly well. Worth while trying in protected locations. We have had fruit on Bokhara tree on south side of our dwelling three years in succession, and tree is still in good condition. Fruit large; color yellow with red cheek. Very good. Pit free. By planting pits from this variety, new hardy sorts for the Northwest may be expected in the future. Price:

4-5 ft., 50c.
5-6 ft., 75c.

We could fill a book with letters from satisfied users of Pioneer Nursery stock. Once a customer, always a customer.

Plums

Great improvements have been made in plums in the last five years and there is nothing in the line of fruit trees that is more hardy, and the fruits of our improved varieties are delicious. Plums can be planted as close as 12 by 12 feet apart. Keep a dust mulch around the trees, and keep free from weeds, and you will have an abundance of fruit. Plums do best when different varieties are planted together.

3-5 feet, each, 25c; \$2.50 per dozen. 5-6 feet, each, 35c; \$3.50 per dozen.
6-7 feet, each, 50c; \$5.00 per dozen.



Emerald

Emerald—This is a cross between the Burbank and our American Plum and deserves to be better known. Tree hardy. Fruit large and has a sweet peach-like

flavor. Best quality and bearer of all plums. Late. If you want any plum, plant this.

Terry—(Formerly known as Free Silver.) Large, good, early variety. Good bearer.

De Soto—Medium to late. Good annual bearer.

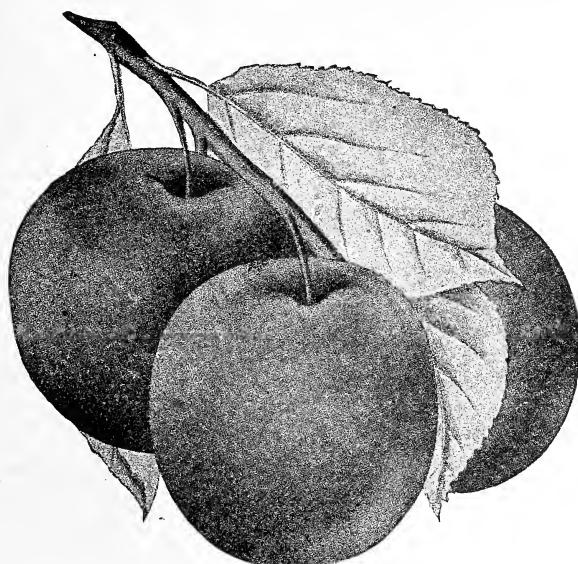
Wyant—Irregular grower, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, pale red. For market and family use.

Stoddard—Large, round and red, of good flavor. Very productive.

Hawkeye—Same as Stoddard.

Wolf—A very thrifty grower. Fruit large, good and early. Fine for market.

Surprise—Of excellent quality, but a shy bearer in some localities.



Opata or Sapa Plum

New Plums

The following new Plums, originated by Prof. N. E. Hansen of South Dakota, are recommended for trial everywhere. We have fruited all of them, and they are of good quality. All are good bearers and hardy. Prices same as Plums.

Wastesa—(Sioux Indian name for "delicious.") Large, almost freestone. Color yellowish red.

Zekanta—(Sioux Indian name for "yellow plum.") Large, yellow, of good quality.

Yutecca—(Sioux Indian name for "to refresh.") Very large, fruit of good quality. Very early.

New Plum-like Fruits

Originated by Prof. N. E. Hansen. Wonderful bearers of plum-like fruits that must be seen to be appreciated. All of them should be planted in every plum orchard. Perfectly hardy. Plant any of them and they will surprise you, as they will bear fruit next season after planting. Ask for illustrated pamphlet of these "Hansen Hybrids."

3-5 ft., each, 40c; \$4.00 per doz.

5-6 ft., each, 50c; \$5.00 per doz.

6-7 ft., each, 75c; \$7.00 per doz.

Hanska—(Sioux Indian name for "tall.") Strong grower. Fruit bright red, with a heavy blue bloom, good quality and rich fragrance. When cooked, the strong apricot flavor is brought out. Entirely unlike any native plum. The best of all of them.

Sapa—(Sioux Indian name for "black.") The fruit has a rich, dark purple-red skin, flesh and juice. Very early. Tree plum-like in habit.

Opata—(Sioux Indian name for "bouquet.") Strong grower. Fruit dark purplish-red. Flesh green, firm, flavor pleasant, pit small. Extremely early. For table and culinary use.

Sansoto and **Cheresoto**—Both are crosses of Dakota Sandcherry and De Soto plum. Color shining black when fully ripe. Flesh cling, yellowish green, sprightly, pleasant, pit small. Late.

Wachampa—(Sioux Indian name for "blood cherry.") Fruit one inch in diameter, flesh purple. Ripe with plums. Fine for canning as a cherry or plum.

Waneta—This wonderful big new plum is the latest of Prof. Hansen's productions, and gives the northern orchardist his first opportunity to compete with California in growing large market plums. The best points of the native and Japanese plum have been combined in this variety. The fruit is two inches in diameter and weighs about two ounces. The female parent is the Apple plum, a large Japanese variety. The male plum is the Terry, the largest of the native varieties. We regard this the most promising plum that has been offered to our northern planters since the settlement of the country.

Compass Cherry



Compass Cherry

This is a cross between the American Plum and the western Sandcherry. Having in this way secured both the fine flavor of our Plums and the hardiness of the Sandcherry, as well as the latter's immense power of fruiting, the Compass Cherry is one of our most desirable fruits. It bears the first year after planting. Flavor is excellent, and it is delicious when canned.

Prices same as Plums.

Rocky Mountain or Dwarf Cherry

This is more of a shrub than a tree and is extremely hardy. Fruit as large as a regular cherry, black, and the improved varieties are of good quality.

Good strong plants, 50c each.

Cherries

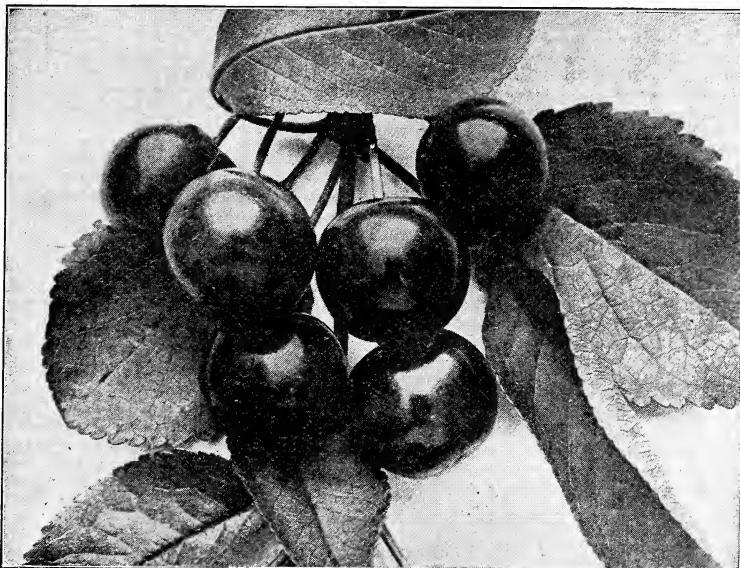
The sour Cherry, being a hardy tree, will thrive on any good soil, but does best on a warm, dry, sandy loam. Cherry trees are injured by excessive moisture. They are divided into two classes, sweet and sour. Sweets are known as Hearts and Biggareaus, and are not hardy in Minnesota and the Northwest generally. Dukes and Morellos, or sour cherries, are hardy and if planted as above will yield good crops. All of the following are the large varieties. All are reliable.

Wragg—Originated in Iowa. Medium to large in size, long stem, dark purple when fully ripe. A variety well adapted for the prairie regions of the Northwest. Appears identical in tree and fruit with English Morello, but is claimed to be a new variety. Valuable late cherry. July. Best with us.

Homer—Tree medium size, with round, compact top like English Morello; bears early and abundantly. Fruit medium size; almost black when fully ripe;

juicy, rich, almost sweet. For eating from the hand it is at the head of our list of hardy cherries. Season late.

Dyehouse—One of the best sour cherries for market or home use. It is larger, finer, of better quality and has a smaller pit than the Early Richmond. The tree is hardy, is an upright grower and always productive. The great quality of this variety is its tendency to hang on the tree after it is ripe.



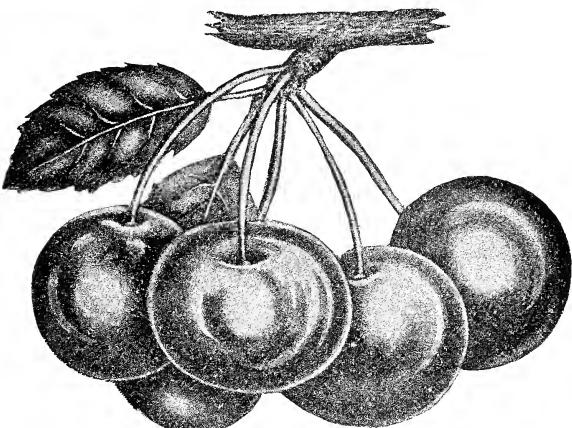
Montmorency Cherry

Montmorency—This is the best of all the sour varieties of cherries. There is a greater demand on the market for this cherry than any other. The trees are the cleanest and best growers and are less subject to disease, less affected by wet weather, and are the best bearers of the best fruit of all other sour varieties. No matter how unfavorable the season may be, Montmorency may be depended upon for a full crop. The Montmorency is a good shipper, very attractive looking and always brings good prices. The fruit is good sized, fine flavored and bright, clear shining red. The flesh is of fine quality and sub-acid. Fruit ripens ten days after Early Richmond.

Early Richmond—One of the most popular of all the acid cherries. It cannot be surpassed for hardiness or cooking purposes. The fruit is of medium

size, round and dark red. The flesh is tender, juicy and sub-acid. The tree is a wonderful bearer. Fruit ripens in June.

Prices: 3-5 ft., 40c each; \$4.00 doz.
5-6 ft., 50c each; \$5.00 doz.



Early Richmond Cherry

There is big money in raising cherries, both for shipping and the home market. Our trees are quick-bearing, free from disease, well rooted and will bring you many dollars in fruit.

Blackberries

They do best on a sandy loam. Plant 3 feet apart in the row and 8 feet between rows. Pinch back when 2 to 3 feet high, so they produce more side shoots (laterals) and fruit.

Prof. Green—(Wisconsin.) These were brought from the Wisconsin woods, it is claimed, by a gardener from this city, and being a good cropper of good large berries, and being perfectly hardy, it rapidly became popular. By mail, prepaid, 15c each; 4 for 50c. By express or freight, doz., \$1.00; 50 for \$3.00; \$5.00 per 100.

Eldorado—A hardy, vigorous grower

and a little earlier than the Ancient Britton.

Ancient Britton—A popular variety. Productive and of good quality. Bears immense crops of medium sized fruit; bears shipping well.

Stone's Hardy—Originated in Wisconsin and is very hardy, sweet, productive, weighing down its strong canes with its crop of delicious fruit.

Snyder—A very vigorous grower. Berries large and of good quality.

Any of the above by mail, prepaid, 10c each; 6 for 50c. By express or freight, doz., 75c; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4.00.

Raspberries

Succeed well on any soil. May be planted either in fall or spring. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart in rows and 4 to 6 feet between rows. They are easily cultivated, only requiring manuring for best results, and cutting out deadwood after fruiting. Covering is not necessary, but insures a better crop.

Prices of the following standard varieties by mail, prepaid: 10c each; 6 for 50c; by express or freight, doz., 50c; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.50.

Loudon—Large, firm, bright crimson berry; hangs on well and is of good quality. Mid-season to late.

Turner—Standard variety. Early and of good quality.

Cuthbert—Leading market variety. Flavor sweet and rich.

King—One of the best all-around berries, fine upright grower.

Columbia—This berry is widely known, but not as a very hardy variety, the canes growing from 12 to 15 feet in length, many being an inch in diameter. The fruit is dark red, large and firm, juicy and of a delicious flavor.

Herbert—(From Canada.) Fruit bright red. Largest of all reds, sweet and juicy. Very best for table use. Enormously productive. Early. Holds fruit well to end of season.

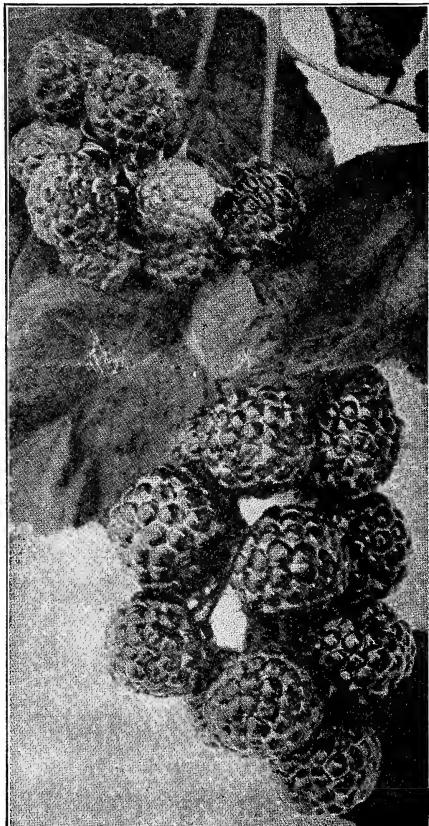
Golden Queen—Yellow. The best of the yellow sorts.

Prices for the following hardy "Iron-clad varieties:" By mail, prepaid, 20c each; 4 for 75c. By express or freight, doz., \$1.75; 50 for \$6.00; \$10.00 per 100.

Sunbeam—A hardy variety sent out by Prof. N. E. Hansen in 1906. Fruit of good size and quality.

Ohta—A new hardy variety. One of Prof. Hansen's new seedlings of good quality. A good large berry for home use.

Abundance—This is a red, non-suckering variety. The only known hardy red raspberry that produces no suckers. Fruit large, dark red, abundant bearer. This variety came through winter perfectly, and bore a good crop, when all other varieties suffered.



King Raspberry

St. Regis—Everbearing Raspberry. It is claimed that this is the only Raspberry thus far known that will yield a crop of fruit the same season it is planted. With us it is an all-summer bearer, but not enough so, to put it ahead of any others. Berries large and of good flavor.

Black Raspberries

Prices for the following varieties by mail, prepaid: 10c each; 6 for 50c. By express or freight, doz., 75c; 50 for \$1.25; \$2.50 per 100.

Older—Hardy, productive and reliable. Fruit large, sweet, shining black.

Ohio—Good yielder and similar in every respect to Older.

Gregg—A fine berry and good cropper; not so strong a grower as the others.

Nemaha—Large, round, firm, juicy berry of good quality.

Dewberry

Lucretia—A low-growing, trailing form of Blackberry. Not hardy with us, and does not set enough fruit to warrant its planting. We always have plants of this variety. Prices same as Raspberries.

Strawberry Raspberry

We have grown this for a number of years, but consider it of no value whatever. Prices same as Raspberries.

Gooseberries

The interest in and demand for these large and abundant bearing varieties is constantly growing. A moist, cool soil suits them best. Plant in rows 4 by 6 feet apart and 3 to 4 feet in the rows. Trim out some of the old wood occasionally and apply manure or mulch to keep in healthy and vigorous condition.

Josselyn—Largest of all. Our best.

Red Jacket—An American seedling. As large as Downing, smooth, prolific and hardy.

Houghton—A very productive, hardy berry, of medium size, and for general purposes one of our best.



Carrie Gooseberry

Downing—Large, handsome, pale green, of splendid quality for both cooking and table use.

Carrie—A Minnesota seedling of medium size and a heavy bearer.

Milford—A seedling of Downing, planted by us 10 years ago. Medium size. Very productive. Upon request we will send to anyone a plant or two of the Milford, free, for trial.

Prices for Gooseberries by mail, prepaid: Strong one-year plants, each, 15c; 4 for 50c. Strong two-year plants, by express or freight, 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.25.

Keep the Pioneer Nursery
Company's "Planters Guide"
for future reference. You
will want it sooner or later.

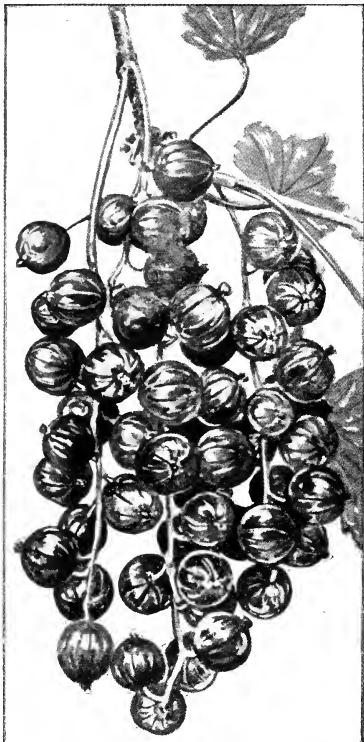
WE WANT YOU TO SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR FRUIT TREES, AS
OUR STOCK IS HARDY, HEALTHY, AND TRUE TO NAME. IT WILL PAY
YOU IN DOLLARS TO DEAL WITH US.

Currants

No fruit will repay better for generous treatment than the Currant. Plant in rich, cool soil and cultivate frequently. Currants are excellent for jelly and also for dessert fruit. For protection against the currant worm, dust a little white Hellebore powder on the bushes in the morning, when there is dew on the leaves. Do this when worms appear.

Red Varieties

Long Bunch Holland—The best of the late varieties, vigorous and productive; fruit clusters long and of large size. Ripens after others are gone.



Long Bunch Holland Currant

North Star—A strong growing variety. Bunches 4 inches long.

Pomona—Beyond comparison in productiveness and quality with any of the older sorts. Its yield of fruit is wonderful; vigorous in growth; healthy, hardy, an early bearer, fruit clear, bright translucent red, bunches large and full, size of berry nearly as large as the Fay, of fine quality, sweet and mild, with few seeds, and these are small.

Cherry—One of the standard reds, berries large, bunches short and compact. Very vigorous and productive.

Red Dutch—Standard red. Vigorous and productive.

Prices for Currants, by mail, prepaid: One-year plants, 10c each; 6 for 50c. Express or freight, two-year plants, 6 for 75c; \$1.00 per doz.; 50 for \$4.00; 100 for \$7.00.

Perfection—In color it is a beautiful bright red and of size larger than the Fay. Clusters average longer and the size of the berries is maintained to the end of the bunch. It is one of the most productive Currants. In quality it is superior to anything on the market today, being of a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds.

Price of this Currant by mail, prepaid: One-year plants, 25c each; 6 for \$1.25. By express or freight, two-year plants, 6 for \$1.50; 12 for \$2.50; 50 for \$10.00.

White Varieties

White Dutch—This is the hardiest white sort ever introduced and is therefore especially desirable for the middle and northern states. It bears great bunches of pearly white Currants of a most delicious flavor.



White Grape Currant

White Grape—The standard white. Excellent for dessert use because of its mildly acid flavor and large clusters of golden green or white berries. Prices same as red varieties.

Black Variety

Lee's Prolific—An immense bearer of good, large, black berries that makes a delicious jelly. Price same as red varieties.

Improved Dwarf Juneberry

This is a low-growing shrub which blooms white very early in spring, followed by a crop of good berries similar to blueberries. This variety is a quick grower, forming dense clumps of bushes

which bloom and bear heavily when only one or two feet in height

By mail, prepaid, 25c each; 3 for 50c. By express or freight, 25c each; 12 for \$2.50.

Strawberries

Plant end of April or beginning of May in well-prepared soil, about 15 inches in the row, and rows 15 inches apart for garden culture; for field culture, 3 to 4 feet apart. Cut off one-fourth of the roots with a sharp knife, spread them out fan-like and plant so crown will be even with soil. Plant on a cloudy day if possible. Cultivate well, and pick off blossoms the first season. Beginning of December, mulch with straw or old hay and uncover partly when heavy spring frosts are over. Part of the mulch is left on to keep the berries clean. Strawberries with perfect flowers or the staminate varieties bear fruit without any other varieties being planted near them. On the other hand, those that have imperfect flowers or the pistillate varieties require a perfect variety being planted near them to produce berries. We recommend to plant only the perfect flowering kinds. When received, and roots are rather dry, do not plant them unless on a cloudy or rainy day, but open up bundles and heel them in, in a shady place, for a few days. Do not wet the tops while in the package. Our plants are put 25 in a bundle.

Price, postpaid, 25, 35c; 50, 65c; 100, \$1.25. By express at buyer's expense, 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$6.00; 250 of a kind at 1,000 rate.

South Dakota—Perfect. This is more hardy and transplants better than any other variety we have tried on our grounds, and will not winter kill if not covered with straw. A good large berry, very productive and of excellent quality.

Senator Dunlap—Perfect. One of the best all-around sorts for the North.

Bederwood—Perfect. A good, firm berry.

Haverland, Warfield—Imperfect. Both large and of good quality. Must be planted with perfect flowering varieties.

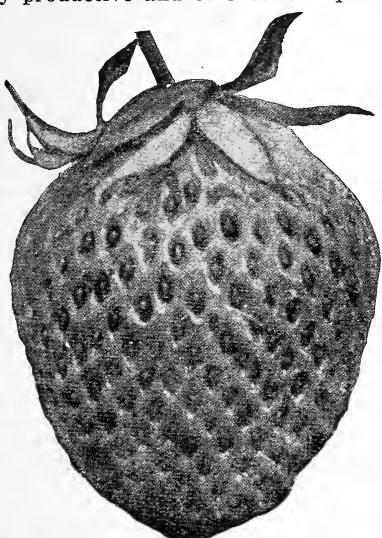
La Bon

A Valuable New Strawberry for Dry Sections

The roots of this variety are known to have penetrated over 3 feet into the soil, and for this reason is a plant for dry regions. Plant it on any soil. The "La Bon" is distinctly different from other varieties, it seems to be a permanent plant. Five-year-old roots are as alive today as any currant root and the body of the plant is of a woody nature, and branches from the side like the currant. It has the longest root system of any variety we ever handled. Berries very large, of a good lively color and good quality. This variety should be planted all over the Northwest and particularly in North Dakota. Ask for photo, showing root system of the "La Bon."

Prices by mail, prepaid, doz., 50c; 50 for \$1.75; \$3.00 per 100.

All Strawberries should be planted in spring only.



Dunlap Strawberry

Fall Bearing or Everbearing Strawberries

These are wonders and have come to stay. We have tested them for five years and now recommend them very highly to everyone who has a small or large piece of ground to put them on. We had them from August to the end of October, and on October 22d made our last picking. It is wonderful how they continue to ripen up even after repeated frosts. Planted in spring, and removing blossoms until about July 15th, a full fall crop is certain. The following season they will bear a spring and fall crop. THREE crops in TWO seasons. The best varieties with us are the Superb and Progressive.

Superb—The best and most profitable of all the fall bearing sorts, also yielding good crops in June, on the same plants that produced fruit the previous fall. With us they outyielded all other fall bearers. Plants are strong and stand the winter well after producing a heavy crop of fruit from about August 15th until November 15th, according to season. Fruit is very large, round, rich, dark colored, glossy, attractive and smooth. Each berry is of good shape and ripens all over at once.

Progressive—Not so large as Superb, but of good size, smooth, good red color. The plants are vigorous and healthy, much like Dunlap, blooms well, protected by the foliage, gives good pickings for a long time.

Americus—Fruit light red, heart-shaped, of fine texture and good quality, stem strong so fruit is held off the ground.

Plants are strong, healthy and deep rooters. On light soil makes too many runners.

The Progressive, Americus and Superb are the three varieties that are now generally conceded to be the leading sorts. Each of them has some special merit, all are excellent. The present prices may seem high, but the plants are sure to be



This cut shows how deep to set the plants.

scarce for some years to come, and every surplus plant that may be grown will bring a good price in the neighborhood. All are perfect flowering and need no companion variety in order to bring a full crop.

Prices of Everbearing Strawberries, postpaid, 50c per doz.; \$1.75 for 50; \$3.00 per 100.

Grapes

We grow all varieties that are hardy and half hardy and generally planted in the Northwest. Any soil that will produce corn will grow grapes, but a sandy loam with good drainage suits them best. Grapes are planted 8 by 8 feet. Good No. 1 plants have two sets of roots, and they should be planted so that the top roots are about 4 to 5 inches below the surface of the soil. For more complete directions ask for our free folder, "Growing and Pruning Grapes," or consult Prof. S. B. Green's "Amateur Fruit Growing," which will be furnished free to anyone ordering \$5.00 or more of nursery stock (regular price 50 cents). Everyone interested in fruit growing should have this.

For our own use we prefer, and for the Northwest generally we recommend our "Hardy Grapes." We have grown these since 1901 without any covering in winter, and they have borne good crops every season. May be grown same as wild grapes, on porches or a trellis, but should be cut back as other varieties in order to keep up the size of the fruit.

All bear large bunches and the berries are nearly as large as those of the Concord. Fine black, of good quality, and make a fine red wine, unfermented grape juice or jelly of superior quality.

Suelter's Minnesota Hybrid Grapes

Originated by Mr. Louis Suelter of Carver, Minn., by crossing Concord with a wild white grape. These grapes were not generally known until the proprietor of the Pioneer Nursery at that time took an interest in the growing of hardy grapes. The Beta is the best known of these grapes, but we have it from the originator himself that he considers the Dakota the best of the four, named: DAKOTA, SUELTER, BETA and MONITOR. All of them were first grown by the Pioneer Nursery and, having fruited them since ten years, find the Dakota to be the best of them in bearing and in symmetrical growth. They are all perfectly hardy without winter protection and will bear fruit after the severest winters. We have the original history of these grapes written by the originator himself and will send it free to any address. They are all black in color, and ripen up their fruit before the early frosts, ripening up the wood perfectly.

Dakota—A good, even grower; bunches and berries nearly the size of Concord. A good, regular bearer.



Suelter Grape

Suelter—Good, strong grower; bunches and berries larger than any of the others and sweeter, but should be planted with some of the others for best results. The flowers have recurved stamens and will bear more fruit if pollinated by the others.

Beta—A very strong grower and good bearer. Berries and bunches similar to Dakota, but should be pinched back during summer to force growth into the fruit.

Monitor—Fruit colors up before any of the others, and of same quality as Beta.

We recommend to plant it with some of the others.

Any of the above varieties, if picked carefully and laid on flats in cellar, will keep nearly all winter. They will shrivel, but are good eating. Or take a shoot with 3 or 4 bunches, with leaves and all, and hang in cellar and they will keep in good condition to eat for a long time. If this is done, do not cut close to old wood, but leave 2 or 3 buds for next year's fruiting. By cutting all shoots back in this manner, from October to February, will insure a better crop for next season.

Hungarian—Also a hardy variety, said to be a seedling of Hungarian origin. Fairly large, compact bunch, with berries of good size and flavor. In our exposed location it has not proved as hardy as the "Suelter's Hybrids," but we recommend it in sheltered locations.

Bacchus—A seedling of Clinton. Perfectly hardy. Similar to the Suelter Hybrids.

Wild Black—Improved and selected varieties.

Wild White—We have a very fine white Grape which we selected from others we have as the best. This is a sweet Grape, size same as Wild Black, but a larger bunch. Fine for arbors and porches. Bears well when once established. When ordering, ask for "Robert's" Wild White Grape.

Prices for any of the above varieties: By mail, prepaid, one-year, 30c; 4 for \$1.00. Two-year plants by express or freight, each, 50c; 6 for \$2.50; doz. for \$4.00.

Half Hardy Grapes

The vines of the following Grapes must be protected during winter, and this is accomplished best by laying them flat on the ground, then cover with earth, and cover this with mulch, or mulch them heavy and cover with boards or some material that will keep the snow water from getting at the vines. The following are the most reliable for planting in the Northwest.

Prices by mail, prepaid, one-year, 15c each; 4 for 50c. Two-year, by express or freight, 20c each; 12 for \$2.00; 50 for \$7.00.

Moore's Early—Black. A very large early Grape, of excellent quality.

Worden—Black. Large and good. Ripens a little before Concord.

Concord—Black. Decidedly the most popular Grape in America. Bunch large, compact, with large, delicious berries.

Janesville—Black. One of the hardest in this class. Quality not as good as the Concord.

Campbell's Early—Black. A fine, new Grape. Has been tested only a few years

on our grounds, but it is said to be a little earlier and better in quality than Moore's Early.

Delaware—Red. Medium size. Best in quality for table Grape.

Niagara—White. Vigorous and productive; bunches large. Ripens with Concord.

Agawam—Red. Large berries with a rich flavor. Ripens with Concord and keeps a long time.

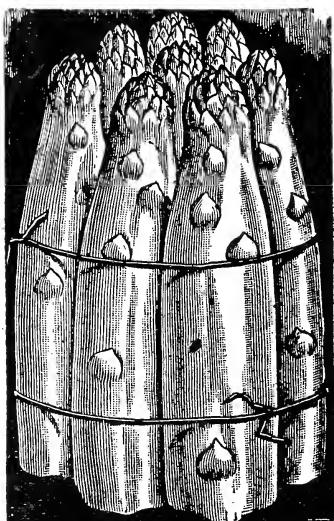
Lindley—(Rogers No. 9.) Berries large. A good table Grape.

Pocklington—White. Largest and most showy white Grape of the Concord type.

GROW GRAPES FOR PROFIT AS WELL AS FOR THE HOME. THEY ARE MONEY MAKERS.

Asparagus

A bed of Asparagus, when once established, will last for 20 years, and provide the family with the first delicious greens in the spring, from May 1st to end of June. When stalks are about 6 to 8 inches high they should be cut or broken off right near the ground and prepared like green peas. At this time they are very tender and more beneficial as a



Asparagus

Beginning of the third year they can be cut annually from May 1st to June 20th.

Conover's Colossal—A well-known and popular variety.

Barr's Mammoth—A new, good variety, one of the best.

Palmetto—Strong grower, producing enormous delicious shoots.

Prices: One-year roots, 25 for 40c; 50 for 75c; 100 for \$1.25, postpaid. Two-year roots, 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00, postpaid. If by express or freight, 25c per 100 less.

Pie Plant—Rhubarb

Grows well in any soil, but produces larger stalks if manured liberally.

Victoria—Large pink stalks, and acid.

Linnaeus—A little earlier, less acid and green stalks.

The above, postpaid, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Pioneer—A selected Victoria; large stalk, fine flavored variety.

Delicacy—(Also known as Ruby.) Originated by one of Germany's foremost seedsmen, who, after many years of crossing and recrossing, produced this fine new sort with round red stalks and red flesh. Because of the tender flesh, the very few fibers and its fine salmon-red color when cooked, it brings the highest market price and is the finest of all for table use. Can be cut through a long season.

The two above varieties, postpaid, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Horse Radish

Maliner Kren—Best variety known. 40c per doz., postpaid.

tonic than when cut under the ground. Plant 15 inches apart, in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and about 6 inches below the surface of the soil, gradually filling up as they grow. Cut a few in the second year.

Ornamental Trees



The collection of trees growing in our nurseries includes everything that is hardy in the Northwest. The future growth of a tree depends upon how well the soil has been prepared. Dig holes at least a foot larger than the roots. Pack soil well among the roots and give a good soaking if the soil is dry. Do not water trees often, but whenever necessary give them a good soaking. As soon as soil is dry enough to work, use a hoe or rake to keep the soil loose around tree. This will preserve moisture for a long time.

The following are particularly desirable for single planting or in groups on lawns and gardens. The Black Walnut, Horse Chestnut, Catalpa Speciosa and American Mountain Ash also make good street trees.

Express charges are very reasonable and we recommend to order trees by express wherever possible.

Prices for the Following

3-5 ft., 35c; per doz., \$4.00.
5-6 ft., 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

6-7 ft., 75c; per doz., \$7.50.
7-8 ft., \$1.00; per doz., \$10.00.

Baccata, Flowering—This is a hardy flowering crab and bears profuse clusters of light pink flowers early in spring. Very ornamental.

Butternut—The nuts are large, long, oily and nutritious. The lofty, spreading tree is one of our finest natives, valued for its tropical appearance, beautiful wood and its nuts.

Buffalo Berry—Tree very hardy, 6 to 10 feet, fruit similar to currants. Berries

are good for making a spicy and agreeable catsup. At least two trees (pistillate and staminate) must be planted in order to get fruit. When desired, we will add a few small trees as a premium.

Birch, European White and American—both pretty for lawn or park. Have snow white bark of symmetrical shape.

Catalpa (Speciosa)—A somewhat tender tree, but when once established is a fancy tree with its big heart-shaped

leaves and pretty white large flowers late in spring.

Chestnut, Horse—Perfectly hardy in the Northwest. A nice, straight grower with dark green foliage and spikes of flowers. Also known as Buckeye.

Cherry, Wild Black—(*Prunus Serotina*.) Its flower racemes are white and fragrant; its leaves glossy and fruits black. One of the most ornamental trees.

Cherry, Wild Red or Bird—Flowers white, fruit red, 10 to 20 feet. Fine for borders.

Kentucky Coffee Tree—Ornamental tree, not very hardy. Bears large bean pods about 1½ inches wide and 4 inches long of a dark brown color. At one time used as coffee.

Larch, European—A tall and handsome conifer, tapering trunk and pyramidal head. Very beautiful in early spring, when covered with soft and feathery foliage of a delicate green. Its plumy foliage and drooping twigs give it a very graceful effect.

Mountain Ash, European—This is a very rapid growing ornamental tree, white flowers, red berries which hang on all winter. Fine for street or lawn.

Mountain Ash, American—Similar to the above, but makes a larger tree.

Mountain Ash, Oak Leaf—See later.

Olive, Russian—An ornamental tree with silvery gray foliage. Well adapted to planting with Evergreens for contrast.

Thorn Apple, Wild—Used as an ornamental here and there.

Walnut, Black—A useful as well as ornamental tree. Every property owner should plant a few of them. Ours are transplanted every two years and are sure to grow. The large sizes will bear walnuts a few years after planting them. See also under "Seedlings."

PRICES FOR THE FOLLOWING

2-3 ft., 40c; per doz., \$4.00.
3-4 ft., 50c; per doz., \$5.00.
4-5 ft., 75c; per doz., \$7.50.

Bechtel (Double Flowering)—Double pink flowers as large as Crimson Rambler Rose, every spring, perfectly hardy.

Caragana (Siberian Pea Tree)—This is an ornamental tree introduced from Siberia and is very hardy. Forms a neat, compact tree with yellow blossoms early in spring.

Chinese Rose Tree—A flowering plum, very hardy, double, pink-like flowers very early in spring. Grows 6 to 8 ft. high. A beauty.

PRICES FOR THE FOLLOWING

(Except as Otherwise Noted)

4-5 ft., 60c; per doz., \$6.00.

5-6 ft., 75c; per doz., \$7.50.

6-8 ft., \$1.00; per doz., \$10.00.

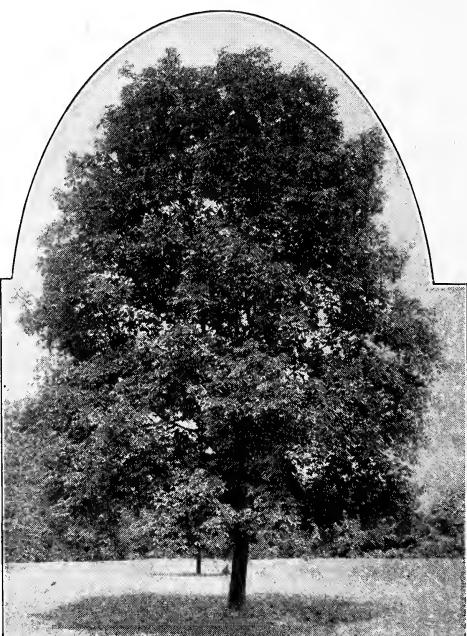
Birch, Cut-leaf Weeping—This is the prettiest of all Birches; excellent for lawn purposes.

Maple, Norway—A round-headed, compact tree. A favorite for street planting. Rich, dark green foliage, changing in autumn to a beautiful clear yellow. Not a rapid grower.

Maple, Tartarian—A choice variety, medium size, rounded form, thriving in damp soils if desired. Moderate grower, but makes a handsome specimen. Foliage turns yellow in fall.

Maple, Schwedler's—A variety of the Norway Maple with bright red and purple leaves in spring up to July, when they turn to purplish green, and to golden yellow in autumn.

Price: 5-6 ft., \$1.50 each; 6-8 ft., \$2.00 each; 4-5 ft., \$1.00 each.



Ash

Mountain Ash, Oak Leaf—A budded variety used for ornamental purposes. Nice, symmetrical tree; leaves similar to Burr Oak, with red berries remaining on tree all winter.

Mountain Ash, Weeping—A weeping form of the American Mountain Ash and much used on lawns with good effect.

One-year heads, \$1.25; two-year heads, \$1.50.

Maple, Wier's Cut-leaf—This remarkable graceful tree has a partly drooping habit and has finely divided leaves. Rapid grower.

Good strong trees, 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each; larger sizes, \$2.00 and up.

Weeping Elm—Fine ornamental tree for lawn. Grafted on stems, the branches growing out at sharp angles from the head, a singular, sheltering spread of branches is formed.

Five-foot stems, 2-year heads, \$2.00 each; larger specimens, \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

Weeping Willow, Niobe—A golden Willow. The Niobe Weeping Willow is the only hardy weeping variety that can be depended upon for northern sections. As a weeping tree it cannot be excelled in beauty of form. We will send a colored plate of this tree to anyone desiring it.

Weeping Mulberry—Is not hardy with us.

Forest and Shade Trees

Of these we always have a good supply on hand of all sizes, as we need large numbers in our landscape work for city parks, school house grounds, private estates and cemeteries. Selected specimens will be furnished at prices mentioned below. Special prices by the hundred given on application.

Prices for following: 3-4 ft., 20c; per doz., \$2.00. 4-6 ft., 40c; per doz., \$4.00. 6-8 ft., 60c; per doz., \$6.00. 8-10 ft., \$1.00; per doz., \$10.00.

Ash, Am. White—Good for timber lots and single specimens for lawn or street.

Basswood, Am. Linden—A beautiful ornamental tree for street, park or lawn.

European Linden—Smaller leaves than the American variety.

Hackberry—A tree similar to the White Elm, but has a more pyramidal habit of growth.

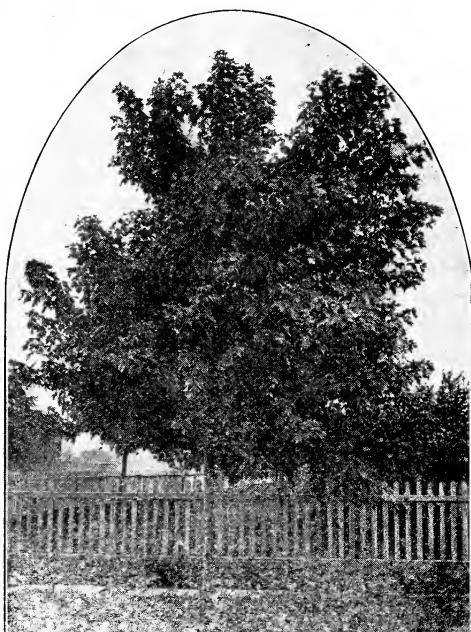
Locust Black—Very ornamental, if borders are kept under control. Has sweet scented flowers.

Maple, Hard—(Sugar Maple.) A tall, handsome, moderately rapid growing tree. Foliage gold and scarlet in autumn.

Maple, Soft—Only for forest planting. For street planting we will select. Special prices on large lots.

Maple, Silver—Same as Soft Maple.

Mulberry, Russian—This hardy Mulberry is used extensively for hedges, windbreaks and general ornamental planting.



Silver Maple

Oak, White or Burr—Raised from acorns gathered next to our nursery and transplanted every two years. Will grow anywhere.

Poplar, Silver-leaf—A variety with beautiful white downy foliage.

Poplar, Bolleana—Similar to the above, only a more upright and compact grower.

PRICES FOR THE FOLLOWING

3- 4 ft., 15c; per doz., \$1.50.
4- 6 ft., 25c; per doz., \$2.50.
6- 8 ft., 50c; per doz., \$5.00.
8-10 ft., 60c; per doz., \$6.00.

Elm, Am. White—Our hardiest and prettiest ornamental tree. Always in favor for street and park planting.

Box Elder—This is a rapid grower and always planted when quick results are desired.

Poplars and Willows

Poplars and Willows from cuttings, 1 and 2-year stock.

In planting groves or wood lots around buildings, the Poplars and Willows should always be included, as they are quick growers. They should be planted so that they may be removed later, when the hardwoods, such as Elm, Maple, Ash, etc., are well sized. The Poplars may be planted on very light soil or even on gravel, where other trees would fail. Poplars make good strong trees.

Prices:

12-24 in., per 10, 25c; per 100, \$2.00.
2-3 ft., per 10, 30c; per 100, \$2.25.
3-4 ft., per 10, 40c; per 100, \$3.00.
4-6 ft., per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

Ask for prices per 1,000 of the following:

Poplar, Norway—A sturdy form of the Carolina Poplar, much used for timber tree. Ask for descriptive circular of the Norway Poplar for forest planting. Attractive prices on large lots.

Poplar, Carolina—A tree related to the Cottonwood, but more vigorous and symmetrical. Well adapted for street and park planting. Grows on any soil.

Poplar, Canadian—Long-leaf Poplar, more hardy than the Carolina or Norway. For North Dakota.

Poplar, Russian—Same as Carolina.

Poplar, Lombardy—Straight, upright grower. Not many planted, but we always have them in stock.

Willow, Russian Golden—Much used for windbreaks, as it is a rapid and spreading grower, hardy and adapted to any soil. Also see "Cuttings."

Ural Willow—Ornamental, purple branched basket Willow (*Salix Uralensis*) from the Ural mountains of Siberia. Useful for basket work, and a low, dense snow catcher. Makes a dense dwarf hedge 8 to 10 feet high, of neat habit, without pruning, or can be kept at any desired height by pruning. Good ornamental hedge for lawn.

Willow, Niobe—A hardy, golden yellow, graceful weeping Willow, brought from Russia by Prof. N. E. Hansen of South Dakota.

Willow, Diamond—Makes a very strong sturdy tree.

Willow, Laurel Leaf—A handsome, upright growing Willow with shining laurel leaf.

Willow, Red Laurel—Similar to the above, only more hardy and perfectly red bark.

Willow, White—Good strong grower and hardy, one of the best for windbreaks.

Willow, Acute-leaf—For the dry regions of North Dakota.

Forest Tree Seedlings

The forest tree seedlings mentioned below are grown by us annually in large quantities, from seeds procured in our immediate vicinity, are either 1 or 2 years old and will be sent out well packed and ready to plant. Before planting, cut back roots one-third of their length. Plant on cultivated ground by sinking a spade into the soil, rock it back and forth and put in one or two seedlings and stamp down well, and finish off with loose soil. Keep well cultivated the first year. If you cannot plant at once, take seedlings out of package and heel in, in moist soil, spread out in a row and cover with soil.

American Ash, Catalpa Speciosa, Cottonwood, Am. White Elm, Russian Mulberry, Box Elder, Soft Maple, Black Locust.

Prices on the above by the hundred:

6-12 in., \$1.00. 18-24 in., \$2.00.

12-18 in., \$1.50. 2-3 ft., \$2.50.

Russian Olive—Prices per 100:

6-12 in., \$2.00. 18-24 in., \$3.00.

12-18 in., \$2.50. 2-3 ft., \$5.00.

Prices on the above or the following by the 1,000 given on application.

Black Walnut—We plant them annually, dig them in the fall and they transplant without any trouble. Will bear nuts in 8 to 10 years. The wood of the Black Walnut is getting scarce, as it is one of the best suited for furniture and cabinet work.

Prices of Walnuts:

6-12 in., \$3.00 per 100.

12-18 in., \$4.00 per 100.

18-24 in., \$5.00 per 100.

Cuttings

Cuttings from Poplars and Willows, when properly handled and cultivated after planting, will make a remarkable growth the first season. We have had Norway Poplar and also Carolina grow 6 feet the first season. Soil should be in good mellow condition, same as for corn. Cuttings are planted in rows 4 to 6 feet apart and as near in row as 6 inches to 2 feet. If soil is not hard they may be thrust into the ground, just deep enough to have one bud above ground, after the soil has been packed down well against cuttings. Cultivate like corn and you will be surprised at results.

These are cut in 9-inch lengths and tied 100 in bundle:

Carolina Poplar, Canadian Poplar, Laurel Leaf Willow, Norway Poplar, Golden Willow, Diamond Willow, Ural Willow, Russian Poplar, Niobe Willow, Silver Leaf Poplar.

Prices of any variety, 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Ornamental Shrubs

We mention here only those shrubs that are hardy and need no winter protection. By planting them liberally, the effect is always pleasing, besides giving an abundance of flowers throughout the whole season. We call particular attention to the White Flowering Snowball, Hydrangea, Mock Orange, Spirea Van Houttei, the Golden Elder with its yellow leaves all summer, all flowering at different times. Those shrubs suitable for hedges are listed under "Hedges," which see. Unless otherwise noted the price of each is 50c for standard size of the respective plant. No. 2 plants at 30c each.

Almond (P. Japonica)—Double flowering. A pretty shrub with white or pink flowers early in spring. When ordering, mention color wanted.

3-4 ft. size, 75c each.

Barberry, Purple—Purple foliage. Desirable for massing of shrubs.

Barberry, Common—Green foliage, fine for hedges or single planting.

Barberry, Japanese—A graceful dwarf variety. Excellent for hedges and very desirable for ornamental planting and for borders.

Cranberry, Highbush—Flower similar to Snowball, with red, Cranberry-like berries remaining on all winter.

Currant, Yellow Flowering (Mississippi Currant)—Bright yellow flowers.

Chinese Rose Tree (P. Triloba)—Double flowering plum, perfectly loaded in spring with small, rose-like flowers. Very hardy.

3-4 ft., 75c.

Dogwood, Red-twiggled or Siberian—White flowers in June.

Dogwood, Variegated—Leaves variegated green and yellow.

Elder, Golden—A very desirable shrub with its bright yellow foliage.

Elder, Common—White flowers and brown berries, used medicinally.

Hydrangea—One of the most popular and beautiful of all ornamental shrubs. Has immense clusters of whitish blooms from August until winter.

Hydrangea, Tree Form—Price, \$1.00 to \$1.25 each.

Honeysuckle—Upright, pink or white.

Philadelphia, Mock Orange—One of our most popular shrubs. Has masses of large white flowers with fragrance of orange blossoms, hence the name.

Purple Leafed Plum—A low, shrub-like tree with purple leaves. Fine for ornamental purposes.

Snowball—This is perhaps more widely planted than any other shrub. It has big, spherical bunches of snow-white flowers in June. Always a favorite.

Snowball, Japanese (Viburnum Lanata)—Strong, robust shrub with white flowers, similar to Snowball; has round, light green foliage.

Spirea, Van Houttei, Bridal Bower—Undoubtedly the best of the Spireas for this section. Perhaps the most popular shrub cultivated. A shrub of excellent habit; branches drooping and at flowering time covered with masses of clear white flowers so numerous as to hide the leaves from view. Satisfactory in every way and should be in every collection.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Has pretty dark pink flowers in summer. A neat dwarf variety.

Spirea, Billardii—Pink flowers, in bloom for a long time.

Spirea, Golden (S. Op., var. aurea)—One of our best golden leaved plants and satisfactory everywhere. Makes a striking and pretty hedge that stands shearing well.

Spirea, Ninebark (Sp. Opulifolius)—A strong growing, large spreading native shrub. Flowers white in clusters in June.

Spirea, Sorb Leaf (Sp. Sorbifolia)—A vigorous spreading species. Flowers white in pointed clusters in mid-summer. Leaves like those of the Mountain Ash. A distinct and good sort. Hardy.

Ptelea Trifoliata, Hop Tree—A large shrub or small tree, flowers inconspicuous, followed by large clusters of flat, roundish-winged seeds; of rapid, vigorous growth. Adapted to large shrubberies or for a large screen. Hardy.

Sumac, Cut-leaf—A fine ornamental Sumac, in summer as well as in autumn, with its beautiful cut-leaf in yellow and scarlet.

Weigelia, Eva Radtke and Rose—These are not hardy in Minnesota without winter protection, but are such beautiful flowering shrubs that it is worth while to take a little trouble every fall to protect them.

Aralia Spinosa (Hercules Club)—A showy native, with broad, handsomely cut leaves and huge clusters of small white flowers in July. The branches are covered with spines, which give it its name. Can be cut back to the ground in fall, but its winter effect is unique and handsome. Price:

2-3 feet, each 75c; 10 for \$6.00.

3-4 feet, each \$1.00; 10 for \$8.00.

Syringa Lilac

Prices for Lilacs: 50c each; extra large plants, \$1.00 each.

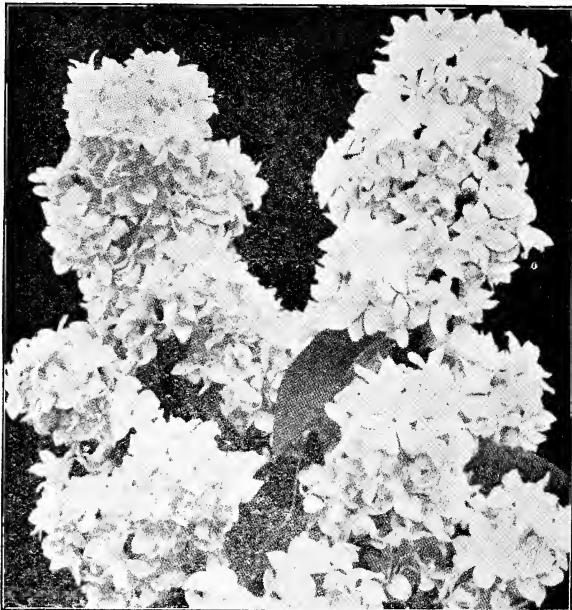
Common Lilac (S. Vulgaris)—This large shrub is too well known to need much notice here. It is one of the most satisfactory of all shrubs. For purposes of a screen, it is one of the best. A grand and beautiful old stand-by that should receive first attention at the hands of planters.

Chinese Lilac (S. Pekinensis)—A large shrub; foliage smooth green; flowers creamy white, appearing in the latter part of June.

Lady Josikea's Lilac (S. Josikea)—A large shrub that easily takes on the tree form. Foliage oval, dark green, shiny, beautiful. Flowers purplish in June after the common Lilacs are through flowering. Hardy and satisfactory.

Japan Tree Lilac (S. Jap.)—A vigorous Lilac that often makes a small tree or large shrub. Foliage leathery, dark green and glossy and seldom injured by insects or diseases. Flowers creamy white, in great cream colored pannicles a foot or more long. Blooms in the latter part of June, a month after the common Lilacs are gone. Hardy and satisfactory.

Rouen Lilac, known as Persian Lilac (S. Rothmagensis)—The most beautiful Lilac under cultivation. Flowers reddish, very abundant, in large pannicles. Hardy.



Lilacs—Named Varieties

These are all double flowering, grafted Lilacs.

Chas. Jolly—Red.

Mme. Abel Chatney—White.

Alphonse Lavalle—Blue.

Chas. "X."—Reddish purple.

Pres. Grevy—Violet.

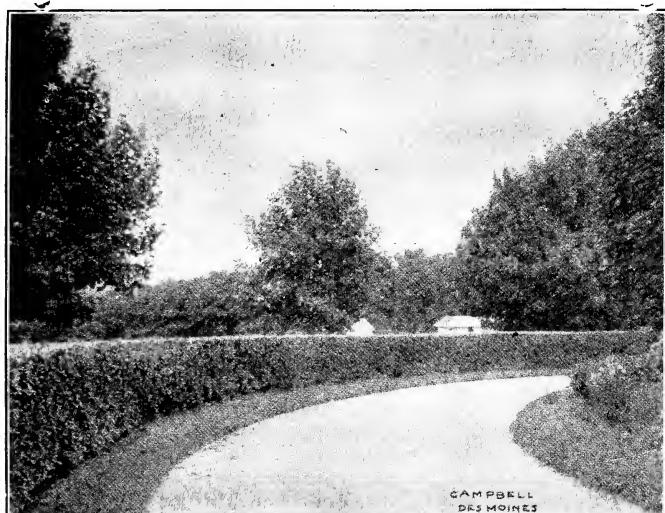
Sen. Volland—Bright rosy red.

2-3 ft., 75c each; 3-4 ft., \$1.00 each.

Hedges and Screens

Modern home makers are planting hedges in lieu of the discarded fence at little extra cost and vast increase of sightliness. Hedges are equally effective for protection and separation, besides being a delight to the eye. There are numerous shrubs especially adapted for this purpose, from which we shall submit just a few of the most popular and trustworthy.

Am. Arbor Vitae (Evergreen)—One of the finest evergreens for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very



Buckthorn Hedge

CAMPBELL
DES MOINES

dense. It forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds. Price:

12-18 in., per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.
18-24 in., per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.
2- 3 ft., per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$24.00.

Buckthorn—The best hedge plant we have and is well adapted to clipping. Can be trimmed into various shapes. Has dark green foliage and is perfectly hardy. Plant 1 foot apart. Price:

12-18 in., per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.
18-24 in., per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$7.00.
2- 3 ft., per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$12.00.

Barberry, Thunbergi—This is the favorite for hedge planting. Its branches are very fully covered with little round, maiden-hair-like leaves of bright rich green, which in autumn take on a brilliant red color. Large, bright red berries also appear in the fall and brighten the stems far into the winter. Small thorns afford ample protection against trampling and breakage. Plant 12 to 15 inches apart. Price:

12-18 in., per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$10.00.
18-24 in., per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.
2- 3 ft., per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$18.00.

Barberry, Common and Purple Leaf—Barberry hedges require no trimming, the natural growth being rounded, dense and attractively fluffy. Price:

12-18 in., per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$7.00.
18-24 in., per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.
2- 3 ft., per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00.

Buffalo Berry—Used for hedges occasionally. Prices and sizes given upon application.

Caragana, Sib. Pea Tree—A Siberian shrub of close, neat habit; locust-like leaves and leaflets, and bright yellow pea-shaped flowers early in spring, followed by long, slender pods. Its new foliage is very beautiful in its mouse ear gray. Very pretty for a division line between city lots and for grouping. It bears pruning well and is one of the hardiest of cultivated plants. Price:

12-18 in., per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.
18-24 in., per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$7.00.
2- 3 ft., per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$12.00.

Cotoneaster (Acuminata)—An attractive, low-growing shrub; small, oval, glossy, dark green leaves; grows very dense. This is rapidly taking the place of the Buckthorn for hedge purposes. Its foliage is more pleasing and transplants better, and is an all-around better shrub. Price:

12-18 in., per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.
18-24 in., per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00.

Cedar, Red (Evergreen)—One of the surest growers for windbreaks or hedges. Can be trimmed at any age. Two-year seedlings:

4- 6 in., per doz., \$.75; per 100, \$5.00.
6-12 in., per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$7.00.

Transplanted:

12-18 in., per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$12.00.
18-24 in., per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$16.00.

Dogwood, Siberian—Hardy, red-twisted. See description under ornamental shrubs. Fine hedge plant. Price:

12-18 in., per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.
18-24 in., per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$12.00.
2- 3 ft., per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$16.00.

Honeysuckle, Pink or White—Price:

2-3 ft., per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$16.00.

Lilac, Persian—Small foliage with quantities of loose panicles of deep lilac blossoms which adorn this bush in May. Makes excellent hedge plant.

Lilac, Rouen—Choice purplish red. Foliage and bloom much like the Persian. Price for above two varieties:

18-24 in., per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00.
2- 3 ft., per doz., \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00.

Mock Orange—See also under Ornamental Shrubs.

2-3 ft., per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$16.00.
3-4 ft., per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00.

Privet, Polish—Similar to California Privet, but hardy. Makes a fine upright hedge. Price:

12-18 in., per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.
18-24 in., per doz., \$5.00; per 100, \$18.00.

Spirea, Van Houttei—For description see under Ornamental Shrubs. Price:

18-24 in., per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$10.00.
2- 3 ft., per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.
3- 4 ft., per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00.

Spruce, White—Norway and Black Hills Spruce are very often used for hedges in preference to any other plants. See prices under Evergreens.

Creepers and Vines

35 cts., strong 50 cts. each

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet, Yellow Trumpet, or Hall's Japan (Yellow).

Clematis, paniculata—Small white flowered, fine for covering waste and unsightly places.

Clematis, Jackmanni—Large blue, 75c.

Clematis, Henryi—Large white, 75c.

Clematis, Mad. Andre—Large red, 75c.

Clematis, Sweet Scented—This beautiful climber should be planted near every home. When well established it is literally covered with star-like, white, sweet-scented flowers. 60c each.

Virginia Creeper—For covering porches and arbors.

Engelmann Creeper—Will creep up stone or brick walls without assistance; finer foliage than Virginia.

Matromony Vine—Small purple flowers and red berries on all winter.

Wistaria, Purple—With drooping racemes of fragrant, rich blue flowers.

Vitis, Riparia, Frost Grape—A fast growing form, having berries which vary in flavor. Sweet-scented flowers. Fine for porches.

Dutchman's Pipe—A hardy vine, with

large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe. Splendid for archways or verandas, being a rapid grower. Two years, strong, 75c.

Roses

Do best in rich, well-drained soils and sunny locations. The varieties offered are the hardiest and most desirable of the various colors for the Northwest. All of them should be laid down and covered with earth before the ground freezes in the fall. Or wrap hay or old pieces of burlap or bend to the ground as far as possible and cover with leaves, etc., placing boards over them to keep in place or an A-shaped trough. Look out for mice. They will bloom finer if cut back to about a foot from the ground in the fall, covering by mounding with earth and mulch. Water well during a dry spell.

Price: Strong, dormant two-year field-grown plants, by express only, 35c each, \$4.00 doz.

Pink

Paul Neyron—Deep pink, double fragrant; blooms all summer. Flowers are the largest of any variety.

Magna Charta—Pink, suffused with carmine. A choice and vigorous growing variety. Much prized for cutting.

Yellow

Persian Yellow—Seldom injured during winter if not covered. Flowers double and a free bloomer. Pruning annually will result in a more abundant crop of flowers.

Harrison Yellow—Not as double as the foregoing, but a more abundant bloomer. Light yellow. Hardy.

White

Madam Plantier—Pure white, very free bloomer. Well adapted to the north, being a hardy and vigorous grower and needing but slight protection.

Coquette des Alps—Faintly tinged with pink. Full and very pretty.

Frau Karl Druschki—The largest of the white roses. Also known as American White Beauty. This grand white rose has become renowned as the very highest type of its class and the best snow white rose ever introduced. A very strong grower, and its magnificent flowers are nothing less than glorious—immense in size and produced with great freedom. The color is a marvelous white, without a tinge of any other shade.

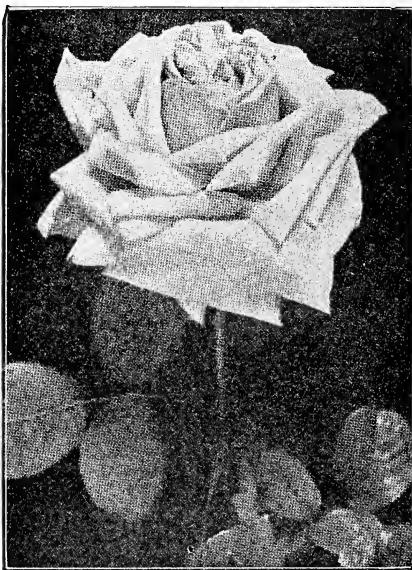
Red, Crimson and Carmine

Gen. Jack (Gen. Jacqueminot)—Probably the most brilliant, beautiful and most popular perpetual rose grown. Brilliant crimson scarlet; large and extremely effective. Very fragrant.

American Beauty—Very large, double, bright carmine red. This has long been the favorite for cutting.

Alfred Colomb—A large, full, fragrant, globular bright red crimson rose. A grand variety.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red, a very exceptional and effective color. A vigorous grower.



American Beauty Rose

Prince Camille de Rohan—Also known as Black Prince. A magnificent, free blooming, dark maroon crimson. The darkest rose known.

Marshall P. Wilder—An old favorite that will retain its popularity. Cherry carmine, large perfect flowers. Very free bloomer.

Baby Rambler—A dwarf variety. Rosy pink. Blooms in clusters from June to October. Valuable as a cut flower and pot plant. 3 for \$1.00.

Moss Roses

Crested Moss—Deep pink, and a free bloomer. Buds are deeply mossed and very beautiful.

Salet Moss—Light rose, profuse bloomer. One of the hardiest and best of its class.

Red Moss—The most planted of the Moss Roses, on account of its rich coloring and the foliage, which is equally desirable with the other varieties.

White Bath—White Moss, but sometimes slightly tinged with delicate flesh tint. Very attractive in buds and open flower.

Henry Martin—A red Moss. Profuse bloomer.

Climbing Roses

Remember that all Climbing Roses bear flowers this year on last year's growth.

Crimson Rambler—The greatest rose that has been introduced in modern times. It is distinct in growth and manner of blooming. It is the most remarkable and popular climbing rose known. The third year after planting it will grow shoots of 10 to 15 feet in length. It blooms in clusters of a large number of double bright crimson roses, from three weeks to a month. For arbors or verandas, or any other location, no finer variety can be found.

White Rambler—

Yellow Rambler—

Pink Rambler—Similar to Crimson Rambler. Used for same purposes.

Dorothy Perkins—A shell-pink variety; similar habit to the Crimson Rambler. Very vigorous, and a great bloomer. The best of its color. Preferred by many to the Crimson Rambler.

Seven Sisters—A well-known climbing rose of excellent habit. Blooms freely and in large clusters. Especially adapted for trellises.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush in color, becoming nearly white. One of the old-time, popular varieties.

Prairie Queen—Perhaps the most largely planted of any climbing rose. Bright rosy red, frequently with white stripes. A vigorous grower; blooms abundantly. On light soil, and by pruning back a little, it makes a fine bush rose, quite hardy.

Veilchenblau—The nearest approach to a blue rose yet attained. It is a vigorous growing climber, similar to the Crimson Rambler.

"PIONEER" COLLECTION OF HARDY ROSES

(*Rugosa* Hybrids)

If these hardy roses were better known they would be seen in every garden and home of the Northwest. They are absolutely hardy and reliable anywhere, without any protection during the winter. Good, strong growers. Except as otherwise noted, they are all Double *Rosa Rugosa* Hybrids, that are in bloom during the entire season up to October. Flowers of all are very large and fragrant.

We are as enthusiastic about these hardy roses as we are about our hardy grapes, as everybody wants them who see them on our grounds. We guarantee them. Order by names. Plant a white, pink and red, if no more, this coming spring.

Strong, two-year field grown, 50c each; 5 for \$2.00; doz., \$4.50.

Autropurpurea—Maroon crimson, fine.

Alice Aldrich—Pink, very free.

Agnes Emily Carmen—Deep scarlet red.

Amelie Gravereaux—Good red.

Belle Poitevine—Deep rosy pink, with purplish cast.

Blanche de Coubert—Pure white.

Chedane Guinoisseau—La France pink, very large.

Conrad F. Meyer—Silvery pink.

Delicata—Delicate pink.

Hansa—Red, large and free.

Mme. Georges Brant—Pure white, semi-double.

Mme. L. Villeminot—Pink.

Mrs. Anthony Waterer—Deep red, free.

Mrs. C. F. Worth—Rosy carmine, semi-double.

Magnifica—Dark blood red, very floriferous.

New Century—Reddish carmine, opens up beautifully.

Nova Zembla—Flesh white, good.

Parfumerie de l'Hay—Bright red.

Roseraie de l'Hay—Deep violet red. Sweet scented.

Regina Badet—Magenta.

Sir Thomas Lipton—White. Not as good as *Blanche de Coubert*.

Zuccerianiana—Large red.

HARDY SINGLE ROSES

Rosa Rugosa—Single white, pink or red. Very large showy roses. Used also for hedges. Prices for larger lots given on application.

Scotch Rose—Single, creamy white, early, generally in full bloom on Decoration Day.

Purple Leaved Rose—Single, small pink. Fine for filler among others on account of its purple leaves.

Tree Roses

Are produced by budding the fine sorts, such as General Jack, Paul Neyron and many others onto our wild roses, about 3 feet above ground, and thus forming little trees, with the tops branching out with the cultivated fine roses, showing up beautifully. When ordering these, state color wanted. They will bloom the first year after planting. Ours are not imported, but are produced here at our nursery. A single Tree Rose or a bed of them will attract attention wherever seen. Ask for booklet, "How to Grow Tree Roses."

Single plants, \$1.00; doz., \$10.00.

Perennials

(Hardy Herbaceous Flowering Plants)

The following is a list of flowering plants that appear every spring after planting. They should be planted in fall or early spring, and a mulch of old manure or leaves applied every fall, as soon as the ground freezes. They need no care except to keep the weeds down, and good cultivation will bring out an abundance of flowers to perfection. With a small assortment you may have flowers from early spring until it freezes.

Paeonies

These take the lead among the hardy perennials. Their hardiness, even in the far north, supreme beauty, fragrance and adaptability place them in advance of all other flowers. Plant in September or October or early spring, in rich, well-prepared soil, so the crowns are about 1 inch below the soil, no more.

All are double. The following are the most desirable ones of 42 varieties we grow. Large 2-3 eye roots that will bloom next season after planting will be furnished at prices named. Order by names.

Class B

50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Grandiflora Alba—Opens pink, turning to purest white.

Grandiflora Rubra—

Grand symmetrical; color red rose.

Grandiflora Rosa—Full bloomer, striking light rose.

Edulis Superba—One of the standard varieties; shell pink; large, fragrant.

Fragrant Rose—Named correctly; a fine Paeony.

Humei—Large, late, fine, flesh pink, double.

Reina Victoria—

Deep pink, nearly red.

Victoria Modesta—Outer petals pink, inner white. **Class C**

60c each; \$6.00 per doz.

Souvenir de la Exposition—Blush outside petals, with white, narrow central petals. A fine large imposing blossom.

Neptune—Pink. Golden center; a beautiful flower.

Mrs. Douglas—Pale rose, becoming nearly white; a beautiful flower, fragrant. Shows up fine.

L'Esperence—A pink rose in form and fragrance. Often on time for Decoration Day.

Henry Demay—Light crimson; fine form and symmetrical.

Light Crimson—Large, full fragrant flower; keeps well.

Queen Victoria—Full, strong, white flower with lively yellow center changing to pure white. Popular for its keeping qualities.

Pallas—Large, pink and white. A beauty.



Paeonie Festiva Maxima

Class D

75c each; \$7.50 per doz.

Bertha—Brilliant deep crimson; full double and late.

Francois Ortegat—A satin crimson, brilliant and striking, with pond lily fragrance.

Plutarch—A striking dark crimson. Makes a great show among lighter colors.

Carnation—Bright crimson outside petals. Lighter inside and finely fringed.

Festiva Maxima—The finest, purest white. Queen of the white sorts.

Hardy Perennial Phlox

Among the hardy perennial plants, no class is of more importance or is more in public favor today than the Hardy Phlox, embracing as they do a wide range of attractive colors, than can be found in any other hardy plant. While their gorgeous masses of color are unrivaled by any other summer flower. No flower

has been more wonderfully improved of late years, and the immense size and perfect form of the new varieties will be a revelation to those who have heretofore only seen the old-fashioned kinds.

Culture—They require a rich, mellow soil to produce the best effect, and in dry seasons should be plentifully supplied with water. Unlike most flowers, they will thrive in partial shade, where the colors are brighter and endure longer than in the open sunlight. Their natural season of bloom is in July and August, but by pinching out the tops of part of the plants before buds have formed, they will bloom much later and form many branches. Plant in early fall or spring. The plants we offer are strong field grown and will be sent out any time after October 1st or in spring. White, pink, purple, red, variegated or the following named sorts. Order by color or names.

20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Phlox

Pearl—Pure white. Strong grower.

Queen—Pure white. The best white variety.

Michael Buchner—Glowing purple-pink; very large.

Siebold—Lively rosy pink. Fine.

Coquelicot—The finest and brightest red of all the Phlox. Bright orange scarlet.

Eclaireur—Clear rose carmine, with large lighter halo.

Lothair—Clear, even carmine, deep crimson eye, tall strong grower.

Mrs. Jenkins—Pure white, large flowers.

Frau von Lassburg—Enormous flowers of the purest white, in great demand.

Scleton—White, with crimson eye; a beautiful large flowered variety.

Richard Wallace—White, maroon center, tall grower.

William Robinson—One of the finest Phlox grown; pale rosy salmon with purple eye; very large trusses and flowers.

Ornament—Fine, rosy pink; dark center.

Madam Muret—Fiery rose; very popular.

Huxley—A rich lavender; fine color.

Miss Lingard—White, with a faint pink eye; good bloomer.

Seedling Phlox, fine colors, \$1.00 doz., our selection.

Iris

Iris thrive in any soil, are very fragrant and bloom freely. We grow the German and Siberian. (The Japanese prove too tender for the Northwest.) They average 2 feet high, and have a blooming season of nearly three months. All are

the large flowering sorts. Order by names.

20c each; \$1.50 doz. Entire collection, one each, for \$1.50.

Augustine—Rich golden yellow, veined purple; large and fragrant.

Celeste—Pale lavender; fragrant, fine.

Blue Bird—Early, indigo blue.

Delicata—Canary yellow; veined purple; very fragrant.

Florentine—Early creamy white; tinged lavender; fragrant.

Honorabilis—Brownish yellow; lemon center; outer petals tipped with red.

Madam Chereau—Choice, tall white, edged with lavender.

Maori King—Rich golden yellow, large and fragrant, one of the best.

L'Avenir—Pure light blue.

Queen Emma—Pure white.

Queen of Gypsies—Lavender and bronze; tinged plum, beautiful.

Sappho—Dark velvety purple, large and fragrant.

Stenaphy—Large purple.

Siberian Blue and Siberian White—Tall, single, fine distinct colors.

PERENNIALS—Continued

The following named Flowering Plants may be planted in the fall or spring, and then come up every season thereafter; just mulch them a little in the fall.

Prices except where otherwise noted: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Hemerocallis Fulva—The tall, old-fashioned orange day, or corn lily. Blooms during June.

Hemerocallis Flava (Lemon Lily)—Color lemon-like yellow; profuse bloomer and fragrant. Blooms July.

Larkspur, Delphinium—Dark or light blue flowers on long spikes; bloom from end of June until frost, if flowers are cut occasionally.

Bleeding Heart—May and June. Popular and hardy. Should be in every garden.

Chinese Bell Flower (Platycodon)—A very handsome, hardy perennial with blue or white bell-shaped flowers; hence the name. Requires a sandy loam with good drainage. Stems should be tied to stakes. Loaded with flowers. Do not cut stems off in fall, but allow to die down naturally. 25c each.

Golden Glow—Grows 4 to 6 feet tall, with yellow aster-like flowers produced in great profusion in August and September.

Daisy, "Alaska"—Luther Burbank's latest hardy Daisy, with large white flowers. Blooms all summer until it freezes hard.

Columbine—Especially suitable for rock work, at the base of foundation walls, and under trees.

Tiger Lily—The bulbs of Tiger Lilies, set in September or October, will bloom next summer. A number of these orange scarlet, dark spotted Lilies planted around the house will make a grand show. May be planted in spring.

15c each; 10 for \$1.00.

Lily of the Valley—This well-known beautiful white flowering plant can be planted in a shady place, or in open sunlight; if in the open, it should be mulched in fall with old manure. Set the roots about an inch or two below the surface. Perfectly hardy.

Small clumps, 3 eyes, 30c; large clumps, 50c.

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle or Spanish Bayonet)—An evergreen plant perfectly hardy, with long bayonet-like upright leaves. A large number of snowy white bell-shaped flowers adorn the 4 to 5-foot stalk. Flowers in July. 30c each.

Giant Daisy (*Pyrethrum Uliginosum*)—Large, pure white flowers with yellow center. During August and September. Stalks 3 to 4 feet.

Oriental Poppy—Large scarlet or deep red flowers, with black center. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high and bear flowers 6 inches or more across. Nothing equals them in dazzling colors. After blooming in June the plants die back, and they do not appear again until September, and then remain green all winter. A little mulch of old hay or leaves may be put on over winter. Perfectly hardy. These are best transplanted in August or beginning of September, and are sure to grow at that time.

New England Aster—The last flower of fall. 3 to 4 feet.

Boltonia—Free bloomer; aster-like plant. August to November. White.

Solomon Seal—This plant with its unbranched arching stems, bearing pendulous tubular, very fragrant greenish white flowers, succeeded by dark blue berries, is valuable for shady or sunny locations.

Surprise Collection of Hardy Perennials

For the purpose of introducing and showing the beauty of a few of our Hardy Perennials, we will send for \$2.00 the following plants. May be ordered in spring or fall:

One each of: Larkspur, Chinese Bell-flower, Bleeding Heart, Golden Glow and Oriental Poppy.

Two each of: German Iris and Giant Daisy.

Three Tiger Lily.

Four Phlox of different colors.

Cannas

Including green-leaved, bronze-leaved and orchid flowered varieties. They do well in all sections of the country, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil. For best results the beds should be spaded 2 feet deep and a liberal amount of well-decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated. For best effect plant in large masses of one color. All have green foliage unless otherwise specified. We will send dormant roots when we have them. After May 1st only potted plants will be sent out. Following are a few of the leading sorts:

Crimson Bedder (Green)—Dazzling crimson-scarlet, well displayed above the foliage. A conspicuous bedder. Three and one-half feet.

Duke of Marlboro (Green)—One of the darkest flowered Cannas grown, rich crimson maroon. Four feet.

Egandale (Bronze)—A favorite bronze-leaved sort with soft currant red flowers; fine. Three and one-half feet.

King Humbert (Orchid, Bronze)—In this grand Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flower with the finest bronze foliage. It has flowers 6 inches across, in trusses of gigantic size. Four feet.

Martha Washington (Green)—Color clear, bright rose-pink; a prodigious bloomer. Three and one-half feet.

Mephisto (Green)—A brilliant deep, rich red; a wonderfully satisfying Canna. Three and one-half feet.

Richard Wallace (Green)—A light shade of canary yellow, almost an ecru, with delicate flecks of red; a lovely Canna. Four feet.

Uncle Sam (Orchid)—The most stately of all Cannas; bears 3 or 4 enormous bunches of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers on each stalk. Received an award of merit from the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Six feet.

Price: Any of the above, dormant, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100. Any of the above, potted, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Gladioli

Nothing is more attractive than a good selection of Gladioli. Much improvement is made each season, and we add the new varieties annually. The bulbs must be taken up in the fall. Plant from May 1st to June 1st at intervals to extend the flowering season. Plant 4 to 5 inches deep. Strong, field grown bulbs. Colors separate or mixed.

Pioneer Mixture contains the rich shades of scarlet, blood red, pink and rose. 50c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Dahlias

This fall blooming plant is known by everyone. New colors and forms are constantly added to our selections. Plant tubers end of May and take up again after frosts have killed foliage, and store in a dry cellar same as potatoes. Can be had double or single, in yellow, pink, red, dark red, purple and variegated. If named sorts are desired, ask for our complete list.

Cactus, Show or Decoration Dahlia— 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Dahlia Mixture—Our selection of the best varieties, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.;

Tulips

These are the most glowingly brilliant and effective of all the early spring flowers. Plant the bulbs about 4 inches below the surface in September or October, thickly and lavishly, and they will reward you with abundant cheer during the cold, dull months of the spring. The following are selected early varieties and bloom at the same time. Put a mulch of leaves or old straw (use no manure) over them in winter and uncover early in spring.

Evergreens

Our Evergreens are all grown in our nursery and are transplanted every second year, so that all trees which we send out have a well-developed root system. Evergreens are excellent for windbreaks. Ours, having been grown on our sandy upland soil, will stand well when planted out on our Minnesota prairies. For ornamental gardening and landscape work Evergreens are essential. Cemeteries, parks, public and private grounds cannot do without them. They cheer up the landscape in winter when other trees are hardly noticed.

Evergreens are as easily grown as any other trees, but the roots must not be allowed to become dry while out of the ground. Planting directions will be sent with every single tree or lot of trees. We pack all Evergreens in moss in as light boxes as are consistent with safety.

All of the following have been once or twice transplanted:

Arbor Vitae—Also called the Am. White Cedar. A fine tree for hedges and screens. Very much used in ornamental borderies and shrubberies.

Austrian Pine—A very hardy tree and robust grower. Spreading and symmetrical. Dark green foliage with white terminal buds. Holds its lower limbs very well.

Scotch Pine—Hardy, rapid growing and excellent for windbreaks.

White Pine—The most ornamental of all the Pines. Has light green foliage; is a rapid grower and very graceful. Excellent for cemeteries and parks. They

Order now for September or October delivery.

Prices for single, double or mixed: 50c per doz.; \$1.50 per 50; \$2.50 per 100. If ordered by mail add 5c per doz. or 25c per 100 for postage.

SINGLE TULIPS

Chrysolora—Finest golden yellow.

Joost van Vondel—Red.

Joost van Vondel—White, extra fine.

L'Immaculee—Pure white.

Duchess de Parma—A fine orange scarlet bordered with yellow.

Kaiser Kroon—Scarlet, edged with golden yellow; very large. 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Crimson King—Deep red.

Pottebaker—White.

Pottebaker—Yellow.

Pottebaker—Scarlet.

DOUBLE TULIPS

La Candeur—Pure white.

Rex Rubrorum—Bright scarlet; small yellow center.

Titian—Red, yellow edged.

Yellow Rose—Golden yellow, very double.

Mixed, Parrot or Darwin Tulips at same prices as above.



Norway Spruce

make the best appearance when planted in clumps.

Jack Pine—This is the best pine for prairie planting, as it forms a good windbreak in 4 to 6 years. Grows very fast and thrives in the poorest soils, and in any location.

Prices of the above varieties:

12-18 in., 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100.

18-24 in., 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$16.00 per 100.

2-3 ft., 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.; \$24.00 per 100.

Black Hills Spruce—Similar to Norway, only more compact and of darker color. Very hardy, and especially valuable on our western prairies.

Norway Spruce—Hardy and a rapid grower. A favorite variety and always much admired.

White Spruce—Similar to Norway Spruce, only lighter colored. Fine for single specimens and in groups.

Prices of the above three varieties:

12-18 in., 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$14.00 per 100.

18-24 in., 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.; \$18.00 per 100.

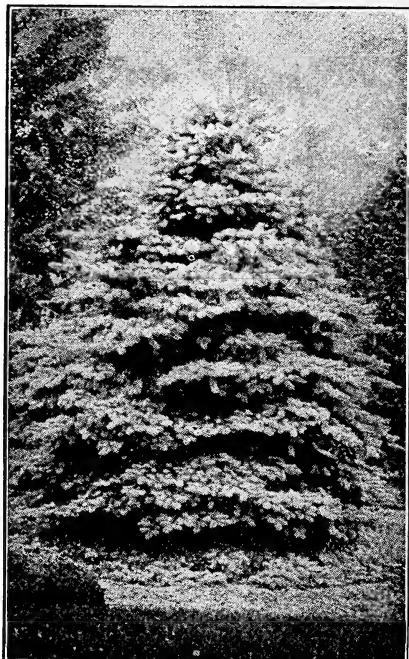
2-3 ft., 40c each; \$4.50 per doz.; \$33.00 per 100.

Red Cedar—This is the hardiest of all our evergreens. It endures drought as well as the cold winter. It grows in any soil and gives perfect satisfaction wherever planted. Good for windbreaks and ornamental planting. Transplants better than any other evergreen.

Two-year seedlings: 4-6 in., per doz., 75c; per 100, \$5.00. 6-12 in., per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$7.00.

Transplanted: 12-18 in., per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$12.00. 18-24 in., per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$16.00.

Prices on two-year seedlings of the above varieties that have not been transplanted, by the 100 or 1,000, will be given upon application.



Blue Spruce

and keeping its fine pyramidal shape at all times. A very ornamental tree. Very nice for lawn and landscape work. Prices:

18-24 in., 75c each.

2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

3 ft., \$2.00 each.

4 ft., \$3.00 each.

Silver Cedar—Similar to the Red Cedar, but keeps its silvery green color throughout the year. One of the finest blue types of the evergreen family. Its growth is upright and pyramidal. No evergreen of recent introduction is attracting more attention than this new variety.

Price: 18 to 24 in., \$1.00 each; select, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00 each.

Plans For Planting

Parks, home, school house grounds and cemeteries will be furnished by us. We will prepare sketches or plans in blue print free where we furnish material for planting.

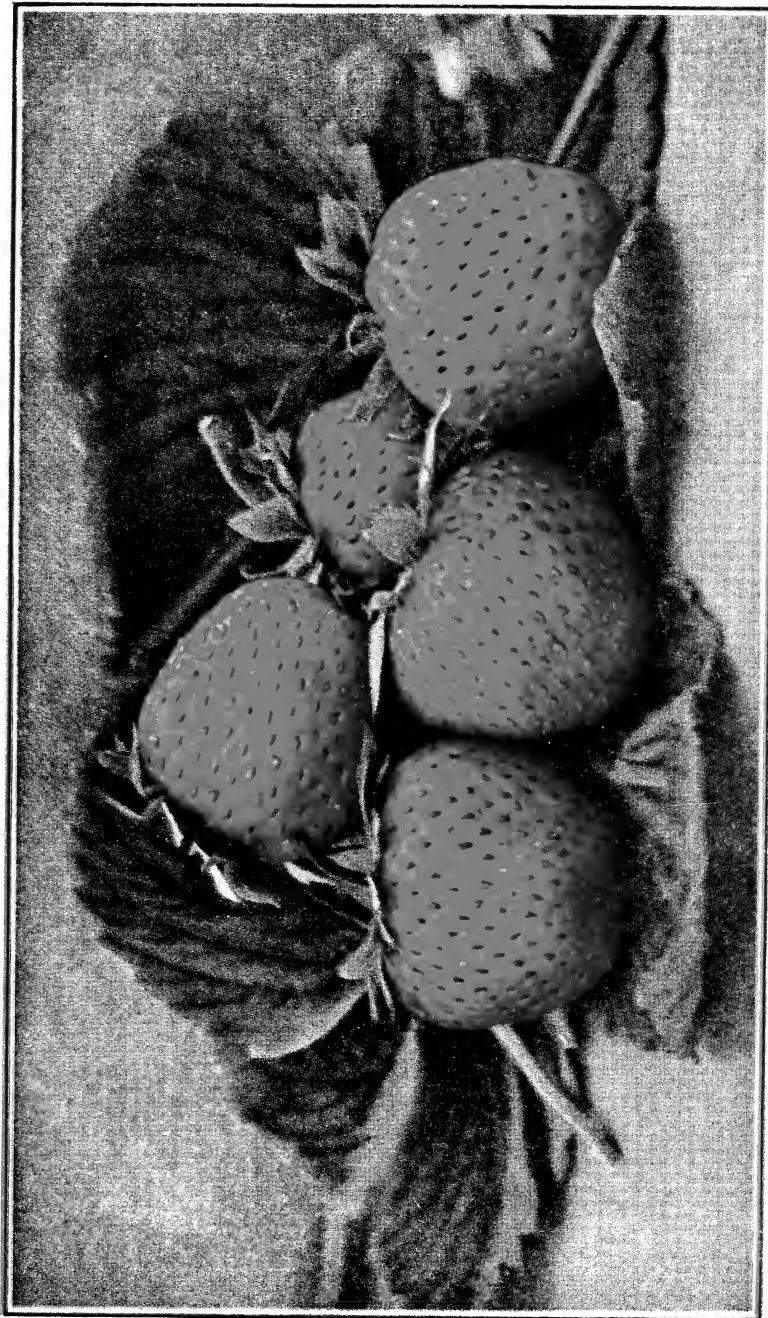
After plans have been made, planting may be done at once or extended over a period of a few years without disturbing the final effect.

No plans, except small sketches for home grounds, will be made during April.

Anyone can do planting by our plans, as our sketches are made on paper ruled in squares, showing where each tree, shrub or plant is to be set.

Address

PIONEER NURSERY CO.
New Ulm, Minn.



SUPERB (Fall Bearing)
See Page 16

Planters Guide and Descriptive Price List

Pioneer Nursery Co.

WM. PFAENDER, Jr., Sec'y-Treas.

New Ulm, Minn.



HANSKA. See Page 9

Good Stock at Right Prices

Our Motto: Hardy Trees and Plants for the Northwest

Pioneer Nursery Co.

New Ulm, Minn.